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THE FORTUNATE ISLES.

You sail and you seek for the Fortunate Isles,
The old Greek Isles of the yellow-birds' song!
Then steer straight on through the watery miles,
Straight on, straight on, and you can't go wrong.
Nay not to the left, nay not to the right,
But on, straight on, and the Isles are in sight.
The Fortunate Isles where the yellow-birds sing
And life lies girt with a golden ring.

These Fortunate Isles they are not so far,
They lie within reach of the lowliest door,
You can see them gleam by the twilight star;
You can hear them sing by the moon's white shore—
Nay, never look back! Those leveled gravestones
They were landing steps; they were steps unto thrones
Of glory for souls that have sailed before,
And have set white feet on the fortunate shore.

And what are the names of the Fortunate Isles?
Why, Duty and Love and a large content.
Lo! these are the Isles of the watery miles,
That God let down from the firmament.
Lo, Duty and Love, and a true man's trust;
Your forehead to God and your feet in the dust;
Lo, Duty and Love, and a sweet babe's smiles,
And these, oh, friend, are the Fortunate Isles.

—Joaquin Miller, in Chicago Current.

"SOL."—A PROBLEM.

CHAPTER I.—ELIMINATION.

It seems to be an essentially masculine notion, the world over, that the female intellect is incapable of solving a problem save of the simplest order. The question in Mr. Haines Leavenworth's mind, on a certain lovely summer afternoon, was as to the possibility of Miss Ida Northrup's solving the problem of existence without himself as a chief factor.

It was very evident that the young lady had made up her mind on that point. With a partly sympathetic, partly inexorable, facial expression, she industriously drew the threads of an open-work linen "tidy," as she rocked lightly back and forth, on the porch of an old-fashioned farmhouse whose owners did not object to city boarders as a source of revenue.

Mr. Haines Leavenworth stood by a wooden pillar, in the act of taking leave (a very long, drawn-out process, in this instance), and pulled nervously at the clusters of honeysuckle, while his eyes rested with a bewildered, reproachful expression on the smoothly-braided brown hair, dark gray eyes, and symmetrical features of the lady before him.

"I—I trust you will never have occasion to regret your decision," he stammered, growing red and pale by turns, and suddenly becoming conscious that he had said a hopelessly idiotic thing.

Miss Northrup's handsome eyebrows showed an infinitesimal degree of elevation as she dextrously tied some knots in the fringe of her tidy. Haines Leavenworth was rich. His father was a judge, his mother's grandmother had been a Knickerbocker; what more could any sensible girl require?

If Miss Northrup chose to put that interpretation on his confused words, it was useless to explain. He pressed his hat down over his crimsoned forehead, put out his cold, trembling hand, and with the faint touch of the lady's rosy fingertips to bear him impalpable companionship on "the arid pathway of his future," as he insisted on calling it, he passed out of Eden.

Miss Northrup watched his retreating figure with curious emotions. She felt sorry for "the arid pathway of his future," as far as it went, feeling morally sure that some new divinity would in time cause it to rejoice and blossom. For a possible judicial father-in-law, and a Knickerbocker mamma, she suffered no fleeting pangs of regret. As to money, she had enough for her own moderate desires.

Still, he had been an agreeable, flavoring element in her summer; he had relieved loneliness, and brought the latest magazines to the intellectually barren farmhouse, had given her pleasant moonlight rides on the lovely river; in short, he had behaved like a perfect gentleman.

But he had touched no deep chord, aroused no passion. Was she to blame that he had misconstrued her gratitude, her natural pleasure in his refined, courteous ways.

Oh, dear! It was all a vexing, perplexing muddle! Miss Ida breathed a little half-guilty sigh, folded her work, and went into the house, leaving the light rocking-chair to sway back and forth of its own sweet will, until the natural forces (gravitation, retarded velocity, and whatever others were involved) should bring it to a state of rest.

CHAPTER II.—SUBSTITUTION.

Miss Northrup tied on her wide shade-hat, and sauntered along the country road, sketch-book in hand, in the direction opposite to that which her rejected suitor had taken. She was not entirely satisfied with herself, and wanted to do a little "sincere" work as an off-set. An artist-friend had once told her good-naturedly that her sketches showed "power." He did not tell her that the "power" was too thick in some places and too thin in others. She seated herself on the mossy roots of an old tree (artists usually do seat themselves on the roots of old trees when they do sketch in the country), and cast about her for a subject worthy of her pencil. A ruinous old cabin, not fit for a human dwelling, caught her fancy, and she had succeeded in tracing its outlines with a fair degree of accuracy, when a childish scream startled her, and a beautiful little child, about four years old, ran out of the doorway, and almost into Miss Northrup's arms. Her pretty blue eyes were red with weeping, her silken, corn-colored curls tangled, and her face stained with dirt and tears. A ragged gingham apron covered a still more ragged gown, and her little feet were shoeless and stockingless.

"Daddy 'ip me! daddy 'ip me!" sobbed the poor little waif, as she clung trembling to Ida's skirts.

A red-faced, blowsy man staggered from the hut, brandishing a billet of wood in his unsteady grasp, and, after looking vainly for the child, his ears too dull with drink to hear her suppressed sobs, he uttered an oath, and staggered back into the cabin.

"Be quiet, my poor baby! No one shall hurt you again," said Miss Northrup, soothingly; and, putting up her sketch-book (for the ruined dwelling had lost its picturesqueness, and become hateful in her sight), she took the little creature's hand and hastened back to the farmhouse.

Mrs. Morgan, her landlady, was voluble in explanation.

"Land's sake! It's Lol Reese, old Sol Reese's youngster! He's the shif'lessest, drunkenest old scamp out of State's prison. The poor little creetur's mother died of a broken heart nigh on to two year ago, and old Sol's that tormented ugly he won't let none o' the neighbors do for the child, though, goodness knows, we do all we can, on the sly! She's as pretty a little youngster, when she's clean, as there is anywhere around—if she could only be kep' nice."

"Is there no law to protect her from his drunken fury?" questioned Ida, indignantly. "Why don't the selectmen of the next town do something?"

She had begun to wash the tear-stained face, and to smooth the tangled curls; and Mrs. Morgan paused in her task of slicing cold potatoes for frying, as she answered, with a contemptuous laugh:

"The s'lectmen are all afraid to meddle with old Sol for fear he'll set their fine houses afire!"

"And meanwhile this poor baby must run the risk of being beaten to death," said Miss Northrup, with flashing eyes. "With a little assistance from you, Mrs. Morgan, I shall take the law into my own hands, selectmen or no selectmen."

After a plentiful supper of bread and milk, Miss Northrup's little charge was robed in an improvised nightgown, made of a dressing-sack with the sleeves turned back, and laid to rest in such a bed as her baby fancy had never been bold enough to picture; while her new-found benefactor started across the fields in company with Mr. Morgan, to interview old Sol.

A few resolute threats on Miss Northrup's part, reinforced by Mr. Morgan with an occasonal drawling, "That's so, Sol! You'll get yourself into trouble if the lady takes them bruises into court"—a string of oaths from old Sol, who was almost too drunk to understand what was being done, and the guardianship of Laura Henriette Reese was informally made over to Miss Ida Northrup, who omitted her contemplated temperance lecture, from sheer disgust, and returned to her sleeping charge, thankful that the affair had been so easily managed.

The laws of hereditry troubled her not. She knew, also, that there were laws of eradication and pruning; and as she gazed into those innocent blue eyes that opened at her approach, and stroked the silken curls, the coming days seemed to be full of promise—full of work and worthiness. She had "eliminated" Haines Leavinworth. She had "substituted" Sol.

CHAPTER III.—SOLUTION.

It was a fatal winter in the great city where Ida Northrup lived. The pestilence which broods in filthy courts, and dens of moral and physical uncleanliness, had struck at the strongholds of aristocracy as well; and mourning and desolation were in wealthy homes, where drainage-pipes were defective, and skill, money and devoted love powerless to save.

A young physician with few patients was sitting in his uptown office talking with a college friend, when he received a hasty summons to the house of Miss Ida Northrup, a block or two distant. "Child very ill with the pestilence," the message ran.

His friend started at the name.

"Do you know Miss Northrup, Charley?" he inquired, nervously.

"I have met her at old Dr. Willard's," was the young physician's reply. She is intimate with her daughter Mary. I believe she has lately adopted a child—some poor little waif whom she picked up last summer in a farming village.

He went on hurriedly collecting phials and powders, and was donning his street coat, when his friend exclaimed:

"Charley, for old friendship's sake, listen to me a minute, and don't thwart me, I beg of you. It is a matter of life and death with me!"

* * * * * *

When Dr. Bruce entered the room where Ida Northrup's little charge lay stricken with the fever, he was followed by a grave, professional man, wearing green glasses, and a grizzled beard, whom he introduced as a "nurse." Robert Safford. He had providentially met him and brought him along, as it was almost impossible to procure a lady nurse at present, so great was the demand. Miss Northrup was so absorbed in her adopted child, so anxious for the doctor's verdict, that she scarcely noticed the nurse. Ah, could she have known how hungrily the eyes behind the green glasses were regarding her, it would have made her heart beat a trifle more quickly in spite of her pre-occupation!

* * * * * *

The new nurse was a perfect treasure. Such devotion, such swift silent, constant helpfulness, and such iron endurance were seldom witnessed, even among the many brave, self denying workers in that city of the doomed. His unflagging faithfulness had its reward. There came a day when Dr. Bruce pronounced Sol out of danger—and when Ida Northrup bowed her beautiful head, with tears of thankfulness, and held out her hand first to the physician, and then to his noble co-worker, the eyes behind the green glasses blazed with glad triumph, and the grave and quiet nurse sang inwardly the song that Miriam sung.

When the physician had taken his leave, and Miss Northrup had retired to her room for a refreshing sleep after her long anxiety, the nurse watched her from the door of the sick-room, as her slender figure glided along the corridor, and when she was no longer in sight, he picked up a tiny knot of ribbon that had fallen from her dress, and pressed it to his lips again and again. A coming footstep startled him, and he thrust it into his bosom, but the ecstatic smile on his face lingered there until his wearied body sought repose.

* * * *

The nurse's duties were over. Sol was convalescent: and her adopted mother had come to settle her account with Mr. Robert Safford. He had been so gentlemanly, so refined, so unselfish that she fairly shrank from offering him money. With stammering, faint words, she finally opened the subject, and, to her great relief, found that Mr. Safford took it as a matter of course, thanked her for the money, and wrote a receipt in a thoroughly business-like manner.

"Then there is nothing more to be attended to," remarked Miss Northrup, graciously.

His eyes dwelt upon her face abstractedly. "No—nothing more—to be attended to!" he enswered, dreamily, and bent over his little charge to receive her good-by caress.

When he turned to Miss Northrup for a grave, respectful leave-taking, her hand rested in his for a moment, and he detained it in his clasp. He was trembling with his long-suppressed emotion. A strange thrill passed over his companion, and she gazed at him piercingly. Memories of a happy summer floated through her brain—a manly form was at her side, a pleasant voice was still beguiling the vacation days on mountain, road and river. Could it be that the unforgotten presence was beside her now? Ah, "elimination" was not yet complete!

His hand closed more firmly over hers—he drew nearer—raised his other hand, and removed the green glasses and the grizzled beard.

"Ida! Can you forgive me? Have I gained a title to your esteem at last, or forfeited it for ever? Have I given you any reason for taking back the words you spoke the day we parted, 'That you could never love a man who had not at some time performed a noble deed, or fulfilled some high duty?'"

Nearer—nearer came the slender figure—crimson grew the cheeks pale with vigil, pleading grew the lovely eyes filled with remorseful tears.

"It is I alone who need forgiveness. Truly—truly you have shown your allegiance—and the guerdon of knighthood is already yours!"

The Colossus of Rhodes.

The New York *Observer* says that the colossal statue of Liberty Enlightening the World, which will be reared within a few months upon Bedloe's Island in the bay of New York, is sure to be compared with the Colossus of Rhodes oftener than any other work of the kind, ancient or modern. The most authentic accounts make the Colossus of Rhodes to have been seventy cubits or above 105 feet in height, while the figure of M. Bartholdi's Liberty will be 105 feet high, without reckoning the coronet, or 137 feet nine inches from the sole of the foot to the tip of the torch in the outstretched hand, the grand total height of pedestal and statue being about 220 feet. Thus the Colossus of New York will be considerably larger than was the Colossus of Rhodes.

This Colossus of Rhodes, one of the seven wonders of the world, was the work of Chares the Lindian, a pupil of the famous Lysippus. There is still extant, however, a Greek epigram of two lines, which attributes the work to Laches, also an inhabitant of Lindus.

The best authorities agree nevertheless that Chares was the architect of the Colossus, and that it was erected in the third century B. C.

A mechanician of the following century, Philo Byzantius, wrote a treatise on the seven wonders of the world, one chapter of which was devoted to the Colossus. He says that the figure was joined together inside by irons and squared stones, the connecting bolts showing Cyclopean blows of the hammer; that after the base of white marble had been laid down the great statue was cast and built up in successive sections until it became "a second son before the world." It took all of twelve years (B. C. 292—280) to complete this great work, and the amount of money expended upon it was three hundred talents, or over three hundred thousand dollars.

About fifty-six years after its erection the Colossus was shaken down by an earthquake, and it was at the same time broken off at the knees.

The Rhodian taste in sculpture inclined to the colossal, for Pliny relates further that Rhodes had more than a hundred other colossal statues, and though they were smaller than the great one, any one of them would have ennobled the place. A few modern authorities suppose the Colossus to have been really restored for a time, but they can show no good foundation for such a belief. It is more probable that the great Colossus lay in ruins for nearly nine hundred years. Then the Saracens obtained possession of Rhodes, and their general, Moawiyah, sold in A. D. 672 the bronze fragments of the prostrate statue to a Jewish merchant, who packed them upon nine hundred camels and carried them away. From the number of camels necessary to remove the bronze, Scaliger calculated its weight at 700,000 pounds.

The popular idea of the Colossus of Rhodes has long been that it stood with legs astride across the entrance of the harbor, holding a light aloft as a pharos, and that ships could pass at full sail between its legs. This idea has been proved false. The main harbor of Rhodes has too wide an entrance to admit of such a posture, but a narrow passage leading into the inner harbor has been suggested by several travelers as the site of the striding statue. The Colossus doubtless stood near the harbor, but not over it in the remarkable position so generally accepted, for no ancient author mentions this position.

Buchanan's Hopeless Love.

Reminiscences of Democratic administrations of years gone by are constantly coming to light, says a Washington letter to the Baltimore *American*. "Right over there," said an old society beau recently, pointing to a brown-stone front near the executive mansion, "lives a woman who might have been mistress of the White House under Democratic rule if she had seen fit to accept the hand of James Buchanan. She comes from a very wealthy Pennsylvania family, and was courted by Mr. Buchanan. Her people wanted her to marry him, but she didn't want to. She loved a poor clergyman, rector of a church in her town; but the family didn't want her to marry him, and so they arranged that he should be quietly transferred to another post, some hundreds or thousands of miles away. This broke up the match and the maiden too, for she went into retirement at once and has married nobody. Neither the banishment of her clergyman nor the elevation of Mr. Buchanan to the presidency could make her change her mind, and she remained and remains single. She is an old, withered and sad woman, living there alone with her widowed sister in that great mansion, with actually more money than they know how to use. They are the richest people in Washington, possibly excepting Mr. Corcoran, and they do nothing with their wealth except to keep up their magnificent establishment and pet a lot of cats and dogs." The lady referred to is the one of whom the story is told that Mr. Corcoran one day sent her a polite note somewhat as follows: "MY DEAR MADAM: I have been for some time thinking of enlarging the Arlington Hotel. If you will state the value of your brown-stone mansion adjoining, I will send the check for the amount." To which she replied: "MY DEAR MR. CORCORAN: I have for some time been thinking of enlarging my flower garden. If you will state the value of the Arlington hotel adjoining, I will send you my check for the amount.'

Seven thousand little girls in the Philadelphia public schools are being taught once a fortnight to sew. The plan is the entering wedge of the industrial system into the Philadelphia public schools.

SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL.

M. Combe d'Alma, member of the agricultural society of La Gironde, has succeeded in producing illuminating gas by the distillation of the sea pine.

Crocodiles are the only reptiles whose nostrils point in the throat behind the palate, instead of directly into the mouth cavity. This enables the crocodile to drown its victim without drowning itself, for by keeping its snout above the water it can breathe while its mouth is wide open.

Paper from the yucca, a hairy plant found in Arizona, New Mexico and Lower California, is becoming popular in Great Britain. It is readily bleached, and has a fibre almost as strong as hemp. It can be manufactured at about the same cost as paper made from mixed cotton and linen rags.

M. Charcot describes a hysterical patient who slept uninterrupted for fifty-four days. The noise of a gong beating violently at her bedside was unperceived, yet she was able to eat and drink, and all the functions connected with nutrition were performed without difficulty. The awakening was spontaneous, and found the patient in good health. She did not know that she had been unconscious for nearly eight weeks.

Experiments indicate that the effect of light upon plant tissues without chlorophyll, such as roots, rhizome, blanched plants, and some parasitic plants, is to decrease the intensity of the respiration, more carbonic acid being given off and oxygen absorbed in darkness than in light. The amount of oxygen absorbed is, however, in the same proportion to the carbonic acid given off in light as in darkness.

The use of fire in the preparation of food is peculiar to man, who has been called the "cooking animal." A few of the strictly herbivorous and carnivorous animals have shown a capacity for changing their diet. Thus, the horse and cow may be brought to eat fish and flesh; the sea birds can be habituated to grain; cats are fond of alligator pears, and dogs take naturally to plantain. Certain animals, in passing from the young to the mature state, make a remarkable change of food; thus the tadpole feeds upon vegetable matter, but when it becomes a frog it lives on insects.

It is now believed, says the *Current*, that the denudations of the land do not cover the sea floor further than 300 miles seaward. These deposits are four miles deep in places. Far at sea its surface is covered with very small "shell animals." There is a patch of them in the North Atlantic 1,300 miles long and several hundred miles wide. Their shells finally sink to the bottom and form chalk. In the great abysses of the ocean, however, these shells dissolve before they reach the bottom. Here the only addition to the sea floor is made of wrecks, iceburg washings, dust carried by the wind, pumice from volcanoes, and meteoric stones. The pumice has floated till it became waterlogged. The color of the deep sea floor is red. The accretion is infinitely slow.

WISE WORDS.

Good luck must come to those who nobly earn.

It is not the clock with the loudest tick that goes the best.

The best backing a young man can have is a good backbone of his own.

Fine sense and exalted sense are not half so valuable as common sense.

A tart temper, like other acids, is apt to sour whatever it comes in contact with.

Fretting does a great deal of mischief and never yet accomplished anything good."

Purity, sincerity, obedience and self-surrender are the marble steps that lead to the spiritual temple.

Instead of complaining of the thorns among the roses, we should be thankful there are roses among the thorns.

The best comforters in affliction, are those like Job's friends who sat with him three days and 'spake never a word.

He who refuses to do justice to the defenseless will always be found making unreasonable concessions to the powerful.

When life has been well spent, age is a loss of what it can well spare. But the central wisdom, which was old in infancy, is young in four-score years, and dropping off obstructions, leaves in happy subjects the mind purified and wise.

Happiness depends not so much on means and opportunities as on the capacity of using them. And this depends so much on experience and self-control that the probability of happiness in old age is as great, to say the least, as in youth.

The Battle of Marabia.

"Zuish!" fly a couple of rockets, followed by the sharp bang of a section of howitzers. Eagerly we watch the effect, but the rockets burst upon our own men, and, though the shells have been nicely timed, they seemed to make but little impression. Breaking from cover, the enemy sweeps with an inward curve right and left, his extreme flanks converging toward the opposing angles of our square. Now file firing commences from the front directly assailed, the men having been cautioned to aim. Nearer they swept, horse and foot closing on either flank, but as they came within our zone of fire they butted forward, hit to death. The Nordenfeldts have now got to work, and within a few minutes the leading mob, for it was but that, fell in piles. But fanaticism knows no check. The chosen chiefs of the mahdi were there, followed by their own chosen henchmen. And what gallant men were they? Right up to the cannon's mouth, right up to the rifle muzzle, dauntless they rode, encouraging their followers with the promise of paradise to break our square. Sheik after sheik went down with his banner, although the mahdi had assured each that he was invulnerable, and their faithful but misguided followers fell in circles around their chiefs they blindly followed.—*With Hicks Pasha, in the Soudan.*

Alleged Cure for Drunkennesss.

It is alleged by one who has been cured of a consuming taste for alcoholic stimulant that a half ounce of ground quassia steeped in a pint of vinegar, a small teaspoonful of the decoction to be drunk in a little water every time the thirst comes on, affords a certain cure. In a few days the liquor craving will have entirely disappeared. This is cheap, simple, and a harmless remedy for a very serious and expensive passion.—*Chicago Tribune.*

WESTERN CATTLE THIEVES.

MOST OF THEM WIPED OUT BY DECISIVE METHODS.

An Organized Band of Cattle Stealers—Exploits of a Captain of Rangers—His Narrow Escape.

A recent letter from El Paso, Texas, to the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* says: This is the midst of a cattle country; New Mexico, Texas, Arizona and Old Mexico all contribute to the importance of the town. Its reputation for law and order has not been all that might be desired, because it was the frontier town of the United States on the east and north, and the receptacle of the frontier or "border ruffians" of Old Mexico. A lot of refuse from both countries naturally congregated in this neighborhood, and the reputation it had for robbery and murder and thieving was pretty well founded on fact. And the marked regeneration has been recent. The cowmen here, as in Wyoming and other localities, became the establishers of order and the punishers of crime. Cow-boys who came in "to paint the town red," as the phrase is, were themselves treated to a thick coat of that sanguinary color, and were fortunate if they got off alive. There is an occasional rutbreak even now, but, as a rule, the ruffian takes care to disclose his personal audacity and ugliness in out-of-the-way places. The other evening, on the Southern Pacific, a cowboy, sufficiently full of fire-water to lose discretion, began firing at the lamps in the car. He had three revolvers. The passengers in that coach bethought themselves of attractions in other portions of the train, and the conductor was left alone with the desperado. Without arms himself, he could only jest with the bully about his bad workmanship. After a time the shooter fell asleep and the conductor drew all the charges. Later the cowboy visited a gaming table where the train stopped some time. He put $2.50 on a card and lost. The gamester took in the money. The cowbow pulled two pistols and demanded his coin. The dealer had been told of the drawn charges, and instantly knocked the cowboy down. He was thrown into the street, and finally got back to the train without pistols, money or boots or hat. That occurred in Arizona.

As late as the spring and summer of 1883 there were organized bands of cattle-thieves, and the membership involved officers of the law, a justice and constable being implicated in a confession which was secured too late for action by the grand jury at that time. The sworn confession, which is abundantly sustained by well-known facts, states that twenty-seven persons were members of the gang; that one of the company was a well-known business man in one of the important towns of Texas; that the officers mentioned acted as spies and informers and shared the spoils; that the business man disposed of the butchered carcasses, and that the branded hides were sunk with weights in the river. The signer of the confession states that he and three of his immediate comrades stole and disposed of 150 head of stock, including a few horses; and, if the balance did as well, the total stealings of that band amounted to more than 1,300 head, or $26,000 worth of property. This with outrages of a similar nature, put the cattlemen on their mettle, and their organizations have effected a total revolution in the business of thievery, so that here, as in more northern districts, the cattle industry is considered not only a safe, but as a preferred investment.

Good fortune sent Captain George W. Baylor, the oldest captain in the Texas Ranger service, into town te-day with his squad of twenty men. He and his rangers had just returned from a six week's race after a couple of murderers who had decoyed a young man away from here under the pretense that they could show him some cheap cattle in Mexico. He took $500 with him and accepted their guidance. He was never heard of again, and the rangers after investigating the affair and pursuing the murderers hundreds of miles, concluded that he was killed immediately over the line, his body cut up so it would not sink and thrown into the siver. This is the latest and for a long time the only instance of robbery and murder among cattlemen. Captain Baylor has been instrumental in killing off many bands of marauders, both Mexican and Indian, and has had many narrow escapes. His left thumb is minus the nail, and the fingers of his left hand are stiffened with wounds, and he bears other scars, but after a hundred fights is comparatively unharmed. He has killed a dozen men in hand-to-hand encounters, and is held to be invaluable in the service by Texans. He is tall and slender, but active and quick of movement, and hard and muscular. He almost lives in the saddle. He and his men were belted with revolvers, and carried repeating rifles. His eyes are small, but bright blue, and kindly in expression. He is full of fun and merriment, and seen in a crowd would be taken for a spirited and genial companion, rather than a tried and dauntless frontier warrior. He is given to music, and said that when his left hand was shot he first exclaimed, "Well, that does up my old violin." On that occasion, with one companion, he had gone to arrest a desperado, and found him at a house on the mountain side with a confederate. Captain Baylor rapped on the door, and the confederate stepped out and asked what was wanted. He said he had come to arrest Browne, to which the confederate said, "You can't have him." Browne, who was on the inside, heard the conversation through the open door, immediately fired twice on Baylor through the opening. One shot disabled his left hand, and the second struck an iron ring in the belt he wore. Browne's confederate seeing Baylor, as he supposed, totally disabled, turned to fire on Baylor's friend, and that mistake of judgment was fatal. Baylor, resting his double-barreled shotgun on the injured hand, fired a load of buckshot into the man's breast at close range in time to save his friend, and then turned the remaining charge upon Browne, who had stepped to the bed inside the room to secure another rifle lying there. As he turned with the weapon in his hand he received Baylor's second load and dropped dead. Once, while killing a band of Indian horse-thieves, he had two hair-breadth escapes. He and his men had ridden hard, found the Indians, and attacked the thieves in the morning. The fight was on horseback, and at full speed. The Indians have a trick of dropping from their horses when closely pressed, and shooting the pursuer in the back when the impetus of his horse had carried him beyond him. Baylor was on the lookout, and stopped almost with the Indian, who fired, however, and cut the captain's belt in front. Baylor pulled, but the gun snapped, and the Indian fired again, cutting the belt behind. The captain jumped behind his horse, put on a fresh cap and shot. The Indian had turned to run, but received fatal injury and fell, continuing to shoot, however, as he lay on the ground, "and we made dog rags of him," the captain said.

Indians prefer to steal horses, and they travel faster, carry better, and, to the savage palate, are quite as desirable for food. When a horse breaks down on a raid he is killed and eaten, and a mule is thought to be a delicacy and a donkey passes for indian pie. When cattle or horse thieves were caught by the rangers or legal authorities trials and convictions and the penitentiary followed, but if the thief was caught by the owner or a posse of citizens he would receive an intimation that an opportunity for escape would be afforded him. This he understood perfectly—he was running the gauntlet, and was almost invariably riddled.

The later and present condition of things is totally different from the old-time uncertainty, laxity and unsafety. Organizations are so perfected, so vigilant and so powerful that the outlaw knows he takes his life in his hand at every attempted wrong, and the officer knows that public opinion is stronger than misused authority, so that interest and policy alike conspire to make every man an instrument for the enforcement of law and order.

Died of a Broken Heart.

News has reached this city of a sensation in our sister city, Knoxville, the facts of which have been suppressed by the local press. A few months ago a wealthy gentleman of that city discovered that one of his employes was paying court to his daughter. The young man was an accomplished scholar, possessing high literary attainments and superior in every regard, but unfortunately was very poor. The stern father, when he made the discovery, forbade the young man his house and prohibited his daughter from ever seeing him again. The love that had been enkindled was not to be so easily stifled, and the couple succeeded in holding several clandestine meetings. The father, shrewd in his hard-heartedness, discovered the couple together, and losing his temper, discharged the young man from his employ on the spot, and in the excitement of the moment struck his daughter for disobeying him. The blow was light, but left its mark, and the young lady from that moment began to droop; the imprint on her burning cheek seemed to have been engraven in her heart, and that act of her impetuous father was his fatal mistake. The young man was forced to leave Knoxville to seek employment elsewhere. The tender heart of the fragile girl was broken and a few days ago she died, breathing the name of her lover in her last moments. The first he heard of her sickness was the news of her death, and leaving all else he reached Knoxville in time to participate in the sad obsequies and wet the mound above her grave with burning tears, such as follow poignant grief and well from broken hearts.—*Chattanooga (Tenn.) Times.*

Senator Stewart's Castle.

Senator Stewart, of Nevada, made a large sum of money in London, in company with Trainor W. Park, by the sale of Little Emma mine, which, at the time, was thought to be a second Golconda, but which, after it had passed into the possession of British stockholders, turned out to be a rich "pocket" instead of a reliable vein of precious ore, greatly to the annoyance of General Schenck, who, as American minister to England, had vouched for it. Returning, the Senator invested about $100,000 of his gains in the erection of a wonderfully shaped house in Washington which was nicknamed "Honest Miner's Camp." It had a pagoda-like steeple, a cupola, a ball-room which resembled a gasometer, and a variety of ornamentations unlike anything ever seen before. It was furnished in the most gorgeous style, reminding one of a Western steamboat or a New York barber shop; but it was only occupied for one season, as the Senator lost his fortune and could not afford to keep up the establishment after the expiration of his senatorial term. A few years later it was injured by fire and so rebuilt that it was less conspicuous and in better taste. The Senator himself is personally the type of a pioneer on the Pacific slope, and he appears mounted, guiding the party of emigrants who have just crossed the Rocky mountains, in Leutze's great picture of "Westward Ho," on the wall of the landing of the grand western staircase of the House of Representatives.—*Ben: Perley Poore.*

A Novel Advertising Scheme.

A London letter says that a leading manufacturer of pills in that city conceived an advertising scheme which is as novel and audacious as the most brilliant flights of American genius in this direction. He forwarded to General Lord Wolseley, on his march toward Khartoum, 10,000 copies of a handbill in which the virtues of his pills are extolled in the highest terms. Accompanying the handbills is the manufacturer's check for £150, which he asked Lord Wolseley to award to the first soldier of his expedition who reached General Gordon's palace at Khartoum and pasted upon its door a copy of the handbill. In his letter the enterprising pill maker said that his offer is made from patriotic motives and with a desire to stimulate the soldiers to reach and rescue General Gordon at the earliest possible moment. He said he had sent a large number of the handbills so that each soldier in the expedition could be furnished with a copy, and thus have an even start in the race as far as he could provide for it. His object in prescribing that the bill be stuck on the palace door was simply to show who was entitled to the prize, and he added that the name of the winner would be published in every paper in England, thus giving him undying fame.

The Oyster Has them All.

There is a man in Michigan who has an income of $200,000 a year who has been telling somebody what he knows about happiness. "There are only three real substantial things that you can get out of life," he says, "and the man who has those at the required intervals is as well off as the richest. The three realities are a full stomach, a good suit of clothes, and a bed to sleep in." According to this gentleman an oyster must be as well off as he is. That delightful bivalve usually has a full stomach, a suit of clothes adapted to his residence, and a most comfortable bed to sleep in. The oyster idea of existence, however, is not attractive to everybody. There are people who still think that there are realities in life beyond food and clothes and sleep.—*Ledger.*

Over 5,000 patents on churns have already been granted by the government.

SOME QUEER WILL CASES.

HOW RELATIVES QUARREL AND FIGHT OVER ESTATES.

A Widow's Love—A Will for a Million Dollars Written on a Scrap of Paper—Bogus Widows.

Contested will cases are increasing in this city and the custom of making wills is more common to-day than it was a dozen years ago. It is not an unusual occurrence now for a will involving only $300 to be contested by some relative who has been left out in the cold, and only the other day Register of Wills Rex examined scores of witnesses in a case where the estate bequeathed was valued at less than $400.

Undue influence or insanity are the general reasons assigned for trying to break a will. Old people who have lived apart from their relatives just prior to their death generally leave money to those they have lived with and who have been kind to them in their last days. The relative who has been ignored in the will invariably introduces this fact at the examination before the register and argues that it is a species of undue influence.

There are many instances on record where relatives who have been cut off with a penny declare that the testator was insane because he was in the habit of talking to himself on the street in his old age. Another commonly alleged evidence of insanity is that the deceased would sit for hours without speaking while in the company of his family.

Within half a dozen years several odd will contests have found their way into the courts. Some cases are still pending after years of litigation and a number took months to dispose of, involving the expenditure of thousands of dollars for court costs and counsel fees. One of the most famous cases ever tried in the common pleas court in this city was the Whittaker will contest, where two wills were produced, and which resulted in two men, named Dickerson and Vanarsdalen, being sent to the Eastern penitentiary each for ten years for conspiracy to commit a forgery. Vanarsdalen died in prison three or four weeks ago, and Dickerson still wears convict's clothes. The case occupied Judge Allison's court for nearly four months, and cost more than $25,000 to try.

The contest over the will of William Drinkhouse, which has recently been carried to the supreme court, occupied the common pleas court a long time. The contest was brought by his son, Samuel R. Drinkhouse, on the ground that his father was laboring under a delusion when he made his will, bequeathing to all his children an equal life interest in his estate, which at their death is to revert to their children. The children of the son Samuel were excepted, his father declaring that he did not believe the children were his son's. This gave the son only a life interest, which when he dies, according to the provisions of the will, is to be equally divided among William Drinkhouse's other grandchildren.

Dr. William King, a son of the late Judge William King, of the Common Pleas court, was a surgeon in the United States navy and while stationed at Norfolk met a handsome widow, who fell desperately in love with him. Some time later Dr. King shot and killed a man who insulted him in Charleston. He was arrested and indicted for murder. The widow with her two little children followed him to Charleston. He had no means to speak of at the time, and with her money she obtained for him the best legal talent in the city. During his trial she was always at his side and comforted him while he was in prison. He was acquitted of the charge of murder on the ground of self-defense. Then out of gratitude he married her. When the late Judge King died he left his son some eighty-odd thousand dollars. The late Judge Parsons, of the Common Pleas court, held the money in trust for the naval surgeon, who lived snugly on the interest. At his death he left his entire estate to his widow, who fought for him when he was on trial in Charleston. His two sisters contested the will in Court 1. He made two wills; the first left a part of the property to his sisters, the last will bequeathed everything to the widow. The sisters claimed that the last will was a forgery. The counsel on both sides agreed that the jury should render a verdict in favor of the widow, and a quiet arrangement was afterward made by which the sisters were given a fair slice of the dead surgeon's fortune.

"I have a great many contests before me," said Register Rex, "where there are two women who both insist that they are the widow of the testator. I have three such cases before me now. Not long ago I had a case where there were two widows, one of whom was an adventuress. She even went so far as to produce a marriage certificate. She bought it on Arch street and filled it out herself, as was afterward shown by the counsel for the legitimate widow. The certificate was dated in 1869. He proved that the style of certificate was not gotten up until five years later.

"Relatives who try to break wills always speak very affectionately of the dead who have slighted them. This is done with the design of impressing me that they always had a deep love for the deceased person. I have decided over one hundred cases. The Mary Ann Marshall contest, begun in 1880, is still pending. In the George Lewis contest I have been taking testimony every week since June, 1883. Men often put odd reasons in their wills for cutting relatives off, and some wills are only a few lines long. James L. Claghorn's will only covered a sheet of foolscap. William L. Schaeffer, the late cashier of the Girard bank, left a million of dollars on a little ragged scrap of paper only four or five inches long. A will contest affords an excellent opportunity for hearing family spleen. I have a case now pending where a son and daughter sit on one side of me and two daughters sit on the opposite side, and they glare at each other like wild beasts. Several times I have seen mothers and sons meet here as contestants, and they would not even look at each other."—*Philadelphia Times.*

A Calculation In Corn.

American papers are printing the calculation of the London *Echo* in regard to the number of grains of corn that would be on a chessboard if one grain were placed on the first square, two grains on the second, four on the third, and so on. The *Echo* said that the corn on the squares would fill 1,884,875 barns each holding 1,000,000 bushels, allowing 100,000 grains to each bushel. A Brooklyn correspondent who has figured it out says that the English paper is away off and gives the following as the true figures: There would be 184,467,440,737,095 bushels of corn on the squares, which under the conditions named would fill 184,467,440 barns.

IN TIME TO COME.

The flowers are dead that made a summer splendor
By wayside nooks and on the sunny hill,
And with regret these hearts of ours grow tender,
As sometimes all hearts will.

We loved the blossoms, for they helped to brighten
The lives so dark with wearying toil and care,
As hopes and dreams forever help to lighten
The heavy loads we bear.

How like the flowers, whose transient life is ended,
The hopes and dreams are, that for one brief hour,
Make the glad heart a garden bright and splendid
About love's latticed bower.

One little hour of almost perfect pleasure,
A foretaste of the happiness to come,
Then sudden frost—the garden yields its treasure,
And stands in sorrow, dumb.

Oh, listen, heart! The flower may lose its glory
Beneath the touch of frost, but does not die,
In spring it will repeat the old, sweet story
Of God's dear by and bye.

In heaven, if never here, the hopes we cherish—
The sudden frost—the garden yields its treasure,
Will live again. Such beauty cannot perish;
And heaven has no frost.

—Eben E. Rexford.

HUMOR OF THE DAY.

Woman's sphere—An apple dumpling.

A floury composition—A bread pudding.

Little Bedouin boys are allowed al the dessert they want.

A near-sighted man can be in the best of health and yet look badly.

Its rather a singular thing that if you expect to find coal you must look for it in vein.

There are not many deer in the woods of Pennsylvania this year, and what few there are will die game.

Fashionable walking sticks are very heavy this winter. It will now be simply impossible to tell the dude from the cane.—*Burlington Free Press.*

Alcohol can be produced from the natural gas of Western Pennsylvania. Alcohol, when misapplied, is productive of natural, oratorical gas.—*Hartford Post.*

Victor Hugo, at the age of eigh

The People's Press.

SALEM, N. C.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1885.

Entered as second-class matter at the Post Office at Salem N. C.]

THE PEOPLE'S PRESS
FOR 1885.
$1.50 A YEAR.

The Press entered its thirty-third volume on January 1st, 1885.

Now is the time to subscribe. It will be our endeavor to make the Press more interesting and entertaining than ever.

L. V. & E. T. BLUM.

Salem, N. C., Jan. 5, 1885.

—Thanks to Representative Sheppard for Legislative documents.

—The immigration of 1884 falls considerably short of 1883.

—Dr. Worth retires from office leaving in the State treasury nearly a million dollars.

—James K. Jones, member of Congress from Arkansas, was elected U. S. Senator to succeed Stewart.

—There are States where a four weeks' session of the Legislature would very nearly complete all the business.

—Vice President-elect Hendricks and Speaker Carlisle were in conference with President-elect Cleveland during last week.

—The prominent "boomers" who invaded the Indian Territory have been arrested since their surrender under a charge of conspiracy against the United States government.

—Governor Scales has appointed the following gentlemen as aides-de-camp on his personal staff, each with the rank of colonel: Frank H. Fries, John L. Bridgers, James M Leach, Jr., Isaac F. Dortch.

—Besides the World's Exposition there are two Southern fairs open this week, one at Jacksonville, Fla., and the other at Frankfort, Ky.

—Sentence of death was passed by the U. S. Court at Fort Smith Ark., upon four white men and one negro for murders committed in the Indian Territory. Execution to take place on the 17th of April.

—A number of arrests have been made in London of persons believed to be implicated in the recent explosions, and the evidence of some arrested parties seems to be conclusive. Many revelations of a startling nature are being made, and summary punishment is hinted at.

—A fine basket of flowers, the gift of North Carolina ladies and others resident and sojourning in Washington, was found on Senator Vance's desk Tuesday morning. A card explained that "a few friends" had bethought them of this mode of conveying their "congratulations and compliments" on the occasion of his re-election.

—Accidents on the snow and ice in the North and Northwest are more than usually frequent. Almost every paper we pick up contains accidents from coasting, sleighing or skating. The latest is a terrible catastrophe. A merry sleighing party were run down by the fast express on the Lake Shore road, near Port Clinton, Ohio. Five were killed and the rest injured.

—It is noteworthy that the new postal appropriation bill provides that letters weighing not over one ounce shall be sent through the mails at 2 cents each, and newspapers at one cent a pound. A third feature provides for the issue of a special stamp of the face value of ten cents which, when attached to a letter in addition to the lawful postage, will entitle it to immediate delivery within the carrier limit of any free delivery office or within one mile of the postoffice of any place containing a population of 4,000, or more, when designated by the postmaster-general as a special delivery office.—*News Observer.*

—The Treasury revenues for the month of January are likely to be nearly as large as for the corresponding month of 1884. They are in excess of $24,500,000 already, with two days' receipts yet to be added, which in all probability will bring them within a million of the amount realized last year during the same period, which was $28,000,000. These figures insure a reduction in the public debt for the month of between five and ten millions of dollars in place of an increase as shown by the receipts and expenditures of the months of November and December. This gratifying increase in receipts is looked upon by the officials at Washington as an indication of the beginning of greater business activity.—*Exchange.*

—It is a fact too well known to be denied, that if it were not for Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup hotel proprietors in Florida would put their rates up to ten dollars per day.

—An intelligent observer of the delays and loss of time in our Superior Courts cannot fail to see that the cause proceeds from the great advantage which the local bar enjoys over the State solicitor in understanding the cases to be tried. We say this in no spirit of complaining at Solicitors in general or of any one in particular. It is the system of District Solicitorships that takes often a whole day, and some times two, to try a case that should be disposed of in an hour. No Solicitor, however able, can acquaint himself with the facts in five hundred cases scattered over ten counties that his time only allows him to visit twice a year. Whenever a crime is committed the local bar, now in almost every county, takes the defendant's side and hears all the facts on both sides. When the Solicitor reaches the county Monday morning, he knows nothing of the case and is baffled and and often defeated by a county court lawyer not half his equal in legal learning. With a Solicitor in each county and an Inferior Court for the trial of minor offences, we believe the Superior Court system would be sufficient.

The above suggestion is somewhat new to us, but a good one, we think. There is in every county one or more as good or better lawyers than the average solicitor, and we believe it would be a good idea for every county to be represented by its own Solicitor. And for the reasons, besides many others, set forth above.— *Warrenton Gazette.*

THE LEGISLATURE.

There is not much of importance being done.

Mr. Bower, resolution instructing the Secretary of the Senate to procure information (within the next 15 days) of the Register of Deeds of the several counties in the State as to the number of ex Confederate soldiers who lost a limb or limbs during the war, and also the number of widows of Confederate soldiers now living in each county in the State, and providing that the Secretary shall receive ten dollars as compensation for such service.

The Legislative Democratic caucus has awarded the public printing to Mr. P. M. Hale, of the Raleigh *Register*, he receiving 62 votes to 19 for the *Chronicle* and 34 for the *News and Observer*.

In Senate, Monday, a resolution authorizing the clerk to ask for information relative to disabled ex-Confederate soldiers, their widows, &c., failed to pass.

Bill to make it unlawful for persons to practice medicine in the State without license was laid on the table.

Bill to provide suitable rooms for the Supreme Court and State Library, by allowing the Governor and his advisers to make such additions to the agricultural building as may be needed. (The bill appropriates $10 000 for the erection of the buildings contemplated with the aid of convict labor.) The bill passed its second and third reading.

The bill to aid the disabled soldiers of the late war between the States, passed its third reading in the House of Representatives.

FOREIGN NEWS.

LONDON, Jan. 29.—Advices received at 8 o'clock last night concerning the expedition which left for Berber Monday last, under Gen. Earle, state that the Black Watch and the Staffordshire regiments arrived at Kabd El Abak cataract yesterday. Before reaching the cataract the cavalry scouts, who were two miles in advance, exchanged fire with some hostile natives. The Arabs made an attack, but were soon driven back by the cavalry and camel corps, when these came up. Soon after this these two corps captured the village of Warag. A number of cattle and sheep were also seized. The Arabs retreated in the direction of Rioti.

News concerning the operations of unfriendly Arabs along the Red Sea continues to grow more serious. Massowah is almost in a stage of siege, with gloomy prospects of relief. The Arabs make attacks in force almost every night upon Saukim, and during the day firing against the garrison is almost continual. The garrison has been greatly strengthened by the arrival of 400 British troops.

News has been received of a desperate attack upon the Galabat garrison, in which 100 of the garrison and 800 of the enemy were killed.

—The Wilmington *Star* well says that "the State needs industrial schools. They have been thoroughly tried in Massachusetts and other States, and with excellent results. Skilled mechanics are always in demand. It is difficult under the present system to obtain them in the South. If we had mechanical schools this want would be met, and all over the State there would be trained workmen who understood their business. Give the University an endowment sufficient to meet this demand. Make the college of mechanics and agriculture in the University all that the requirements of the age demand."

From Washington.

Report of the House Claims Committee on the War Tax Bill.

WASHINGTON, January 30.— The House Committee on Claims decided to-day, by a vote of 9 to 4, to report the bill providing for the refunding of the tax imposed by the Government on the States and Territories as a war tax under the acts of Congress of August 5, 1861, and January 7, 1862, and releasing those States which yet owe the tax. The following table shows the amounts of the tax imposed, and the amounts due to the United States and released under this bill:

	Imposed.	*Due.*
Alabama	$529,313	$520,822
Florida	77,523	33,903
Georgia	584,367	512,360
Mississippi	413,986	338,242
North Carolina	576,195	100,000
Tennessee	669 498	281,776
Virginia	729,071	729,071
South Carolina	363,571	363,571

The vote of the Committee was: Yeas—Dockery, Price, Van Alstyne, Tillman, Pierce, Ray of N. H., Ochiltree, Snyder and Ellwood; Nays—Warner, Lore, Dowd and McMillin.

Memorial to the Legislature.

TO THE HONORABLE, THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF NORTH CAROLINA: We, a committee appointed by the Watauga Club, an association in the city of Raleigh, designed to find out and make known information on practical subjects that will be of public use, respectfully memorialize your honorable body:

1st. To establish an Industrial School in North Carolina, which shall be a training place for young men who wish to acquire skill in the wealth-producing arts and sciences.

2nd. To establish this school at Raleigh, in connection with the State Agricultural Department.

3rd. To make provision for the erection of suitable buildings and for their equipment and maintenance.

Having given this subject our full consideration, after careful study, we further respectfully submit the following suggestions:

1st. That instruction at this school be in wood-work, mining, metalurgy, practical agriculture and in such other branches of industrial education as may be deemed expedient.

2nd. That the necessary shops, labaratories, etc., be erected adjoining the building of the Agricultural Department, and that, in addition, an Experimental Farm be established in the vicinity of Raleigh, which shall be properly equipped.

We submit the facts that have caused us to conclude that such an institution is of prime importance and greatly in demand, together with estimates of the necessary cost of equipping such an institution.

ARTHUR WINSLOW, Chairman.
W. J. PEELE.
WALTER H. PAGE, Committee.

O'Donovan Rossa Shot.

The great dynamiter, O'Donovan Rossa, was shot down on Chambers street, New York, on Monday afternoon, about 5 o'clock, by an Englishwoman, who gave her name as Esther Dudley. She fired five shots into the body of her victim, and exhibited great coolness. The greatest excitement exists. Rossa, in an antemortem statement, says he was inveighled into meeting the woman by a letter professing to be from a friend in Ireland. He says he knew nothing of the woman previous to the occurrence. Rossa was alive yet on the 3rd.

The Work of Earthquakes.

WASHINGTON, January 30—The Consul of the United States at Malaga reports to the Department of State, in regard to the recent earthquakes in Spain, that fifty villages have been destroyed and two thousand lives have been lost. He also says that not less than thirty thousand persons have quitted the city of Malaga and the rest of the people sleep in the open air. The death rate from disease has increased 300 per cent. At Joyena a small river, which ran through the town, has entirely disappeared. At Albunuelas the earth opened, swallowing the church and other buildings so that nothing remains in sight but the weathercock o. the church spire. Two hundred bodies have already been taken from the ruins. At Velez, Malaga, the prison, churches, convents and city hall have all been leveled to the ground. Processions headed by the clergy are constantly passing through the streets and rich and poor alike kneel in the mud in the pouring rain and cry for mercy.

HAPPENINGS IN THE STATE.

—Miss Lyman, daughter of Bishop Lyman, was married to Mr. Niles, of New York, at Raleigh, Wednesday evening.

—A young man who lived in Franklin county, made a wager of five dollars that he could drink a quart of whisky in forty minutes. He won the bet; but the whisky killed him.

RALEIGH, Feb. 2.— Yesterday a young negro woman living near Franklinton, left her house, locked up two children, aged one and two years. When she returned a heap of ashes was all that remained of house and children.

Colored people in Anson county, N. C., have sent two representatives to Arkansas to arrange for a general exodus to the latter State. They think they can greatly improve their condition in the State of North Carolina the sum of $387 514.74 for wood, cross ties, timber, sundry merchandise and labor. This amount was expended in the State. During the year 1884, the Wilmington, Columbia and Augusta Railroad expended in this State $115,060.63, making over a half million of dollars per annum paid by the two roads in North Carolina. Such facts as these show how important a great line is to the welfare of the people living upon it, and that thousands are benefitted more or less by the distribution of such a large sum.— *Warrenton Gazette.*

Mr. Davis and the Liberty Bell.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 26—When the train bearing the liberty bell drew up at Beauvoir, at about one o'clock Monday afternoon, among the large crowd assembled at the station was Varina Davis Havs, the little grandchild of Jefferson Davis. As soon as the train stopped a gentleman caught the child in his arms and lifted her to the bell, which she warmly clasped with her tiny arms, and reverently kissed, exclaimed: "God bless the dear old bell."

The incident was greeted with cheers, which had not entirely subsided when Mr. Davis himself drove up with an escort of gentlemen who had been sent for him.

MR. DAVIS GREETED.

Upon his arrival, Frank Bacon, United States commissioner of Kansas, and president of the committee, greeting him, said:

Mr Davis: In behalf of the association of the United States commissioners, representing the different States and Territories of our common country, by the great common industries and representatives of the military organizations throughout the Union, we extend to you a cordial invitation to join us in escorting to New Orleans, and to the exposition grounds, the old liberty bell, so generously loaned us by the City of Brotherly Love.

As the bell in its vigor proclaimed liberty throughout the land, and its sentiment was "peace on earth and good will to men," and as history ever repeats itself, we believe its visit to the South will be an effectual means of burying all sectional strife.

We hope, Mr. Davis, that your engagements will allow you to accompany us on this excursion to the exposition grounds, to aid us in the reception of the bell.

HIS FEELING REPLY.

Mr Davis responded as follows:

"I feel most deeply complimented by this reception, and the expressions that accompany it. I was sick in bed when this notice reached me, and I immediateiy rose when I heard that that glorious old bell was at the station.

I thank you and your associates, and trust that your anticipations of the harmonizing tendencies of this journey of the old bell across the States of the Union, some of which had not sprung into exis ence when its tones first filled the air, may, in every respect, be fully realized. I think the time has come when reason should be substituted for passion, and when men who fought in support of their honest convictions should do justice to each other.

You sacred organ that gave voice to the proudest declarations that a handful of men ever made when they faced the greatest military power on the globe, when a handful of men declared to all the world their inalienable rights, and staked life, liberty and property in the defense of this declaration, then it was with your clear tones you sent notice to all who were willing to live or die for liberty and felt that the day was at hand when every patriot must do a patriot's duty.

Glorious old bell; the son of a revolutionary soldier bows in reverence to you, worn by time but increasing in memories.

Mr. President, accept my thanks, which are heartfelt and sincerely given.

Stock Dying by the Thousands, and Many Persons Frozen to Death.

PORTLAND, OREGON, January 29.

During the past six weeks heavy snow storms have prevailed throughout eastern Oregon and Washington territory, and the loss of live stock is reported as very heavy. Cattle and horses perished by thousands from exposure and want of food. The loss of sheep and hogs, however, is reported much greater. In Crook county, Oregon, the percentage of loss is very large, but in Klamath county, just South, the loss is comparatively light. The total money value to the stock raisers is difficult to estimate. The latest reports from the settled regions east of Cascages are that large numbers of persons were frozen to death during the late cold and protracted snow storm.

A number of persons, during the continuance of the storm, are known to have wandered off and perished. Most of the bodies of such persons have been recovered since the snow disappeared. Very recent inquiries among relatives and friends disclose the fact that many persons are still missing, and their whereabouts are unknown. There can be no doubt as to the fate of the missing persons. The precise number of persons perishing will probably never be known, but it is large.

CHATTANOGA, TENN., Jan. 31.—A special from Morristown, Tenn., states that the dwelling of John Sanford caught fire and burned to the ground yesterday. Two of his children could not be rescued and perished in the flames.

—Another insane asylum catches afire—the hospital for the insane at Indianapolis, and seventeen hundred inmates narrowly escaped with their lives.

—There are at present sixteen locomotive works in the United States.

MORTGAGE SALE.

BY virtue of a mortgage made and executed to me, by Mary M. A. Jones, dated Sepsember 24th, 1880, and recorded in Register's book 14, page 357, in Forsyth county, I will sell at public auction, for cash, on

Saturday, February 21st, 1885,

on the premises, the late residence of said Mary M. A. Jones, 2 miles west of Lewisville, adjoining the lands of N. W. Lillington and others, containing 50 acres, more or less, in two tracts.

Sale to begin about 1 o'clock, P. M.

S. S. JONES, Mortgagee.

Jan. 8, 1385-4t.

PLANTATION FOR SALE!

A tract of land containing about 112 acres, well watered, within three miles of Winston, with considerable wood land and meadow thereon, for sale. The improvements consist of a dwelling barn and tobacco barn.

Apply to L. V. BLUM, Salem.
T. R. PURNELL, Raleigh

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THE CENTURY
IN 1885.
A GREAT ENTERPRISE.

Papers on the Civil War.

The important feature of THE CENTURY MAGAZINE for the coming year—indeed, perhaps the most important ever undertaken by the magazine—will be a series of separate papers on the great battles of the War for the Union, written by general officers high in command upon both the Federal and the Confederate sides,—General Grant (who writes of Vicksburg, Shiloh and other battles), Generals Longstreet, McClellan, Beauregard, Roseeran-, Hill, Admiral Porter and others. The series opens in the November CENTURY with a graphically illustrated article on

The Battle of Bull Run,

written by the Confederate general, G. T. Beauregard. Brief sketches, entitled "Recollections of a Private," papers chronicling special events, descriptions of various auxiliary branches of the service, etc., will supplement the more important series by the various generals.

A strict regard for accuracy will guide the preparation of the illustrations, for which the THE CENTURY has at its disposal a very large quantity of photographs, drawings, portraits, maps, plans, etc., hitherto unused. The aim is to present in this series, not official reports, but commanding officers' accounts of their plans and operations,—interesting personal experiences which will record leading events of the war, and possess, at the same time, a historical value not easily to be calculated.

FICTION.

In this line THE CENTURY will maintain its prestige, and furnish the best stories by American writers that can be procured. In November begins

A New Novel by W. B. Howells.

Author of "Venetian Days," "A Modern Instance," etc. The story deals with the rise of an American business man. A novel by Henry James, a novelette by Grace Denio Litchfield, and short stories by "Uncle Remus," Frank R. Stockton, H. H. Boyesen, T. A. Janvier, H. H., Julian Hawthorne, and other equally well-known writers will appear at various times.

MISCELLANEOUS FEATURES.

Under this heading may be included a series of papers on the Cities of Italy by W. D. Howells, the illustrations being reproductions of etchings and drawings by Joseph Pennell; a series on

The New North-West,

being an interesting group of papers by E. V. Smalley, Lieut. Schwatka, Principal Grant (of Kingston, Ontario), and others, descriptive of little known regions; papers on French and American art,—sculpture and painting, with some exquisite illustrations; papers on

Astronomy, Architect. and History;

the first being by Professor Langley and others. Under Architecture are included more of Mrs Van Rensselaer's articles on Churches, City and Country Houses, etc. Colonel George E. Waring, Jr., will describe

Progress in Sanitary Draining;

E. C. Stedman, Edmund Gosse, and others will furnish literary essays; George W. Cable will contribute in various ways; several papers on sport and adventure will soon be published, and

John Burroughs

will write from time to time on outdoor subjects.

Readers of THE CENTURY *may feel sure of keeping abreast of the times on leading subjects that may properly come within the province of a monthly magazine. Its circulation is now about 140,000 monthly, the November number exceeding that figure. Subscriptions should date from this number, beginning the War Series and Mr Howell's novel. Price $4.00 a year, 35 cents a number. All booksellers and news dealers sell it and take subscriptions, or remittance may be made to the publishers.*

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FALL AND WINTER, 1884

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BUYERS OF DRIED FRUIT

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We are now receiving our second
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which is the most complete we have ever had and consist partly of

200 cases Boots and Shoes,	100 barrels Sugar,
50 cases Hats and Caps,	100 Bags Coffee,
15 cases Prints,	50 Kegs Nails,
50 cases Bleached and fine Brown Domestics,	25 Kegs Horse and Mule Shoes,
8 cases Dress Goods,	50 dozen Shovels, Spades and Forks,
4 cases Linseys,	50 doz-n Mann's Axes,
10 cases Jeans,	300 lbs. Sole Leather,
6 cases Flannels,	500 Sacks Salt,
50 cases Notions and Hosiery,	50 barrels Syrup,
5 cases Shirts,	25 barrels Fish,
3 bales Ticking,	50 boxes Oil,
50 bales Cloths,	Paints, Drugs, Tinware,
50 bales Arlets and Cedar Falls Sheeting,	Wooden Ware, Rope, full stock of Hardware, Saws, Hammers, Hatchets, Hinges, Screws, Locks, Cutlery, and other staple goods,
3 bales heavy Drilling,	100 pieces Table oil Cloths,
500 Shawls and Cloaks,	500 Suits Clothing,
100 Overcoats,	50 bales Farmer's Tobacco Muslin,

Ralph's Snuff,
Gail & Ax's Snuff.

Fries' Jeans and Cotton Yarns at Factory prices.

One car load of
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the best made.

Also thousands of other things which we cannot here enumerate. Notwithstanding the hard times we have done more business this year than ever before and hope to merit a continuance of our present patronage, and ask of those who have not been trading with us an examination of our stock and prices and comparison with prices asked anywhere else for same goods.

Yours very truly,
HINSHAW & BYNUM.

Retail Department

Our Ladies Department is in the hands of competent young ladies. We cordially invite the ladies of both towns and the surrounding country to call and examine and compare our goods and prices with those of any house here. We have facilities unsurpassed by any house and can sell you goods as low or lower than any one here or anywhere else. We have a full stock of fresh seasonable goods, such as

Black and Brown Silk,	Velveteen, Trimming
Black Cashmeres,	Silk,
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Plain and Fancy Worsted Dress Goods,	of Dress Trimmings,
Gilbert Dress Flannels,	Gloves, Corsets, corset
Sack Flannels, assorted colors,	Steps, Belts, Collars, Cuffs, Cords, Braids,
Red, white, blue and grey Flannels,	Handkerchiefs and Ties,
Colored and white Cotton Flannels,	Satchels, colored and white Table Cloths, and
Merino Underwear,	Napkins to match, Towels, crash, 34 and 36
Ladies, Misses and Children's Hoods,	brown and bleached Domestic,
Ladies' Scarfs and Shawls,	Fancy Toilet Soaps and
" Jerseys,	Perfumery, Lonsdale
" Waterproof Cloaks,	Cambrics bleached and unbleached Longcloths,
Ladies, Misses and Children's fine, medium, and cheap Hosiery,	White Bed Blankets and white Counterpanes, very cheap,
Prints, Cretones, Furniture Prints, Shelf and Table Oil Cloth,	Rubber Cloaks and Overshoes, Miles' Sons Philadelphia hand made Shoes for Ladies Misses and Children, Cultivated Corn and Hominy
Ladies' Felt and Velvet Skirts,	
Silk Fringe, Silk Velvets,	

Ladies, Misses and Children's Bay State fine, medium and cheap Shoes, splendid styles, fit elegantly and warranted to give satisfaction. Our stock of Coats' Cotton and spool silk is always complete. An immense stock of Notions at very low prices.

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Sugars direct from the Refineries, Coffees direct from the Importers. Black and Green Tea, fine medium and cheap Syrups, Roasted Coffee, Spices, Soda, Mackerel, Meat, Flour, Bran, Lard, Corn, Oats, Rye, Wheat.

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We have always carried a good stock of Boots and Shoes but have never had so complete a stock as we now have.

Our $2 50 man's whole stock saddle seam Boot is the best boot for the money in the market.

Our 2.75 Farmer's kip Dress Boot is unequaled.

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T. Miles' Sons Philadelphia hand made fine Shoes are the best and cheapest on the market.

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300 Suits Clothing and 100 Overcoats.

Globe Shirts, laundried and unlaundried, the best Shirt made, 75c. and $1.

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Lewis white Lead, Red lead, Linseed oil, Horse and Cattle Powders, Drug and Patent Medicines, Cedar and Painted Buckets, Tubs, Well Buckets, Kegs, cotton, sisel and jute Rope, Brooms, wisp Brooms, Feather Dusters, Trunks, Satchels, Umbrellas, Pocket Books, Buck Purses, Holmes' Readers, McGuffey's Readers, Davies' old school Arithmetic, Emerson's Arithmetic, Webster's Primary Dictionaries, Webster's Spellers, Blank Books, Memorandum Books, Draft, Note and Receipt Books, Legal Cap, Fools Cap, Letter and Note Paper, Envelopes, Copy Books, Slates, Pencils, Pens, Ink Pen Holders, Crayons, Photograph Albums, Mouth Harps, Jews Harps, Horse Blankets, heavy colored Blankets, Lap Robes, Snuff, Tobacco, 125,000 yards Tobacco Plant Bed Muslin.

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We continue to sell the Star Brand Guano for Wheat, Oats, Corn and Cotton, Star Brand Special Tobacco Manure, for the Tobacco crop. No fertilizers ever sold here have been able to compete succes-fully with them. We refer every farmer to his own experience and to his neighbors

The best Clover, Sapling Clover, Orchard Grass, *Timothy*, Herd's Grass, and Kentucky Blue Grass seed on hand at all times at lowest prices.

WE HAVE FROM A SMALL BEGINNING

built up our trade until now it is second to the business of no house in North-Western North Carolina. We have endeavored to give each and every one good honest goods at

THE LOWEST PRICES

for which we can buy and sell them and make a living profit. Our business being large we have advantages in buying that few houses in the State have and we divide these advantages with our customers. With facilities not equalled, a new stock unsurpassed, we hope and expect, by following the course pursued by us heretofore, to continue to increase our business.

Thanking our friends and customers for past patronage and asking all to

COME AND SEE US

when in want of anything, we remain

Yours Very Truly,

HINSHAW & BYNUM

Oct. 25th, 1884-tf.

The People's Press.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1885.

LOCAL ITEMS.

AN EPITOME OF THE WEEK'S DOINGS.

Departure and arrival of Trains on the Salem Branch—N. W. N. C. R. R.

No. 9	Leaves Salem,	6.00 a. m.
" 10	Arrives "	11.38 a. m.
" 11	Leaves "	5.10 p. m.
" 12	Arrives "	11.57 a. m.

Instrumental Music.

Persons wishing to take lessons on Cornet or any brass instrument can be accommodated by applying to S. T. MICKEY.
Salem, N. C. Jan 22d, 1885.

—Rev. Dr. Rondthaler, has returned from a visit to Pennsylvania.

—Little Tobacco on the market, bringing good prices.

—Two grocery stores, says the *Leader*, have suspended business in Winston.

—Col. F. H. Fries, is on the staff of Governor Scales, with the rank of Colonel.

—Capt. J. R. Vogler and his sister, Miss M. Vogler, of this place, are at New Orleans.

—Mrs. Church occupies the former Vogler jewelry store, which has been neatly arranged.

—The age of Adam Long, whose death we noticed, was 56 years 4 months and 22 days.

—Mrs. Dr. Wiseman, of Farmington, Davie county, left for the New Orleans Exposition on Tuesday.

—The Board of Supervisors of the Roads in Winston township will meet at the Court House, next Saturday, February 7th at 1 o'clock.

—A new church will be built, near or at Essex Shop 3 miles south of Clemmonsville. It will be a union church, free to all denominations.

—Borrowed garments seldom fit well, nor do *bogus* remedies cure successfully. The *real* cure for coughs and colds is Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup.

—J. C. Conrad, Esq., and family, and Frank Matthews and mother, have returned, from a visit to Texas, taking in the New Orleans Exposition.

—John F. McCuiston, conducts the Saturday evening prayer meetings at Elm Street Chapel and preaches on Sunday evenings at the same place.

—Jos. Neal, of Stokes county, it is said has a hound slut, 14 years old, having had 72 puppies, and is still among the leading hounds of the pack in the fox chase, and always among the first at the death.

—The weather on Tuesday was Springlike. The Bluebird's twitter was heard among the trees, the Red bird's notes among the cedars, and the garrulous Sparrows more than usually noisy.—Signs of Spring.

—The BELLES-LETTRES, is a new monthly Literary newspaper, published by W. E. Gilliam, Reidville, N. C., at 50 cents a year. The first number is neatly printed and well edited. The selections are wholesome and interesting. It should meet with success. Send 5 cents for sample copy.

—A free trial of Prof. Harris' Pastille treatment for nervous and physical debility in men can be had of Harris Remedy Co., St. Louis, Mo.

THE CHANGE.—The business of the 5th Internal Revenue District was closed on Friday last, by Collectors Cooper and Young and other officials. A branch office has been established in the First National Bank building, Winston, in charge of H. X. Dwyre.

—A list of Letters remaining in the Post Office at Salem, N. C., for the week ending Jan. 31st, 1885:

Mrs M E Bodenhamer, Mrs. Luseta Cumba, Allen Craver, Mrs Paulean Essie, Miss Paulina Grimes, G W Harrel, Miss Maria Longworth, Mrs. Manerva Reich, Mrs. Jacob Reich, Miss Carrie E Rominger, Levi Swaim, Wm Hickson Smith, Isaac Teague, Mrs. Susan Vaughn, Miss Minnie Wagoner.

To obtain any of these letters the applicant must call for advertised letters. If not called for within one month they will be sent to the dead letter office.

J. BLICKENDERFER, P. M.

—We call attention to the admirable synopsis of Dr. Mayo's lecture in the Academy Chapel on the 20th ult., taken from *The Academy*. Dr. Mayo is a most sincere and earnest friend to education in its broadest sense. Such men deserve a most hearty welcome from all our people. Miss Tate is to be congratulated on the manner in which the lecturer's matter is presented.

—The most delicate persons enjoy taking **Emory's Little Cathartic Pills**, they are sure cure, give a wholesome appetite, put new life in a broken down body, they are pleasant to take and their action is very mild. Druggists sell them.—15 Cents.

MARRIED.

In this county, on January 28th, by Rev. S. F. Conrad, DAVID C. BINKLEY to Miss SUSIE JONES,

In this county, on January 29th, by A. W. Cratt, EMORY HARTMAN of Vienna, to Miss RUTH DULL

DIED.

At his residence near Bush Hill, on January 29th, DANIEL W. COLTRANE.

From The Academy.

Dr. Mayo's Lecture.

BY MISS LULA TATE.

The Doctor opened his lecture with a general view of education: spending no time in idle compliments to a school so widely known as this one, he compared education to a mountain embosomed in a wood, which those who are at school, are approaching by various ways, but cannot obtain anything like a full view,—only glimpses here and there, through the trees. A girl naturally wonders why, from the time she is six years old, wild as a partridge or a deer, she must be kept at school, why the sole aim of parents and friends seems to be Education.

The three graces of education, Thought, Power and Love were severally dwelt upon, profusely illustrated, and sparkling with humor. Poets, he said, speak of women solely in regard to sentiment. There is no need to spend time in developing sentimental traits; nature will do that. will see that we do not develop into men, or into nannish traits, any more than a peach tree will develop into a maple. Years ago, teaching aimed only to cultivate the memory. Two examples were given,—one from Troy Seminary, N. Y., under Mrs. Willard, in which the champion girl, the daughter of a Vermont pastor, had memorized "Butler's Analogy" clear through, so that she could recite it backwards, forwards, upside down, every way; the other prodigy was marked too perfect, in 16 studies, which meant she had memorized 16 books. All study should tend to make us thoughtful, efficient women. We should train our powers of observation, wake them up to interest in the great book of Nature,—in flowers, in birds, in trees. Then, too, the great volume of *human* nature is open to us. "The proper study of mankind is man,—especially woman." Next he spoke of *books*; quoted Dr. Ionson's remark, "I should be as great a fool as other people, if I had *read* like other people." He advised how to read periodicals, to take up the *Century*, the *Nation*, and, at a glance, select the best articles from the mere padding or stuffing, such as advertisements of St. Jacob's Oil;—how to select useful, instructive books from the vast Mississippi tide of literature. When we are done with school, he pictured us as entering God's great university of human life, which is no where so stimulating, so full of great opportunities as just here in the United States. Uncle Sam meets us at the very threshhold of life and asks, not "where is your diploma?" but "what can you *do*? what are you fit for?" Not to play the ivy to some oak, but to be a reasonable, thoughtful woman, able to think and act for yourself and others.

The second grace of education, *power*, was well illustrated in an efficient woman, able to concentrate all her powers on her work. Satan finds occupation for the woman who only sits and dreams; she is swept off into temptation, mischief and ruin. Executive power is woman's great safeguard. A statistician has estimated that if money were equally divided, each person would have $250 per year to live upon. Many live on much less. Woman's great problem is how to create a cheerful, pleasant, well ordered home on small means. This can only be done by putting brains into her work. A young lady whose mother was noted for her excellent bread, was asked to make some also. "I know the recipe," she said, "how much to take of this and that, but mother all the time stirs *judgment* into the work." And so it is in most things, unless a great deal of judgment is stirred in, it is not likely that much will be accomplished. Housekeeping was formerly looked upon as a menial art to be shirked and dreaded. Now it is different: go into our great cities, and you see Miss Parloe's and Miss Corson's cooking-classes attended by the first ladies of the day. Look at a house worth say $5,000, and you will find every known science and art has been called into its making up. It takes more brains, more culture, more science to manage a house now, than it did to manage a large seminary 50 years ago. House-keeping is the finest of fine arts, and it should be the great desire of ladies of the present day to be good housekeepers. Queen Victoria has a model cottage near Osborne House, where her daughters were taught housekeeping (like Dr. Squeers' boys) by going and doing it; and when a noted duke or prince came on a visit, he was invited to a dinner or supper prepared by Princess Alice or Louise,—consequently they went off like hot cakes in marriage. What the Queen of England's daughters did not despise, American girls need not. No American woman ought to be satisfied unless she has some means of keeping the wolf from the door, should riches take to themselves wings as they so often do. Massachusetts has been depleted by young men "going West," and foreigners, especially women, coming in, so there are 50,000 more women than men; hence, 136 different ways of earning a living have been sought out, and among these, surely every woman can find one to suit her.

Next to Thought and Power, comes Love, the greatest of the noble triad. It is the "fulfilling of the law," we are told. You may have all thoughtfulness, all efficiency, all power, if you are heartless, the crowning grace of womanhood is lacking. The very essence of love is self-sacrifice, love for God, for humanity, for truth and for duty, anything that takes you out of yourself. An incident of a little girl, drawing two sleds fastened together, and each containing a boy lazily stretched out, was effectively given; the well-dressed child seemed an incarnate sunbeam in rubber boots, red gloves, dainty cloak, and hat with bright red feather; he naturally wondered why, if the boys were doing as the wisest thing the wisest man can do, lying still and letting a good woman draw him into the kingdom of heaven; but they seemed rather young to moralize thus. The little girl's spirited answer was: "I don't want any one to draw me; I want to draw somebody." He then sketched the possible future of the child grown up with such a spirit of helping others,—imagined her married to some young man, going west, perhaps to Gunnison, becoming a guardian angel there among the poor, the vicious, the ignorant. He strolls one day into Congress, hears a western senator make his maiden speech, rising higher and higher in flights of oratory, influenced by this same woman, until he may be one of the many dark horses in the race for the White House. Finally he closes with a last picture of this woman, old, in cap and spectacles, seated with her bible reading "And I, if I be lifted up, will *draw* all men unto me!"—sees the Lord of Glory doing in perfection what she has tried to do in imperfection and weakness. This spirit of self-sacrifice is a ladder one end of which touches every woman, and the other end reaches the very throne of the Eternal God!

As woman has the power to raise man, society herself up to sublime heights of self-sacrifice, so she likewise has the fearful power to drag them down to hell. Steele said of a certain woman "To love her is a liberal education," and whether the love woman inspires, becomes a liberal education to man, or to society, depends only and altogether upon herself.

DAVIDSON COUNTY.

[FROM THE LEXINGTON DISPATCH.]

—The negro Charles Dusenberry who was arrested last week for obstructing the railroad track near Linwood one night about 3 weeks ago, was after a hearing committed to jail for trial at the next term of the Superior court.

—Rev. S. H. Thompson started to Indiana last night. He has received calls from several churches in that state, but has not decided which to accept. He has done a good work in Lexington, as is attested by two enduring monuments,—the Baptist church and the Southern Normal.

DAVIE COUNTY.

FROM THE DAVIE TIMES.

The members of South River M. E Church are building a new house of worship and they are nearing its completion.

W. A. Foster, last week killed 19 squirrels and 3 ducks at 18 shots One of the ducks measured 3 feet 4 inches from tip to tip.

The announcement last Saturday morning that W. B. Clement, dealer in general merchandise has made an assignment to W. A. Clement and E. L. Gaither, created some surprise, as everybody thought that he was doing a fair business. Liabilities between $8,000 and $10,000.

Expenses of the President.

An impression has been artfully created that the expenses of the President in the White House absorbed the salary of $50,000 a year allowed him by Congress. There is not the least foundation for this belief.

The only charges that fall directly on the President are the maintenance of the household, his personal outfit, and a limited number of so called State dinners to the diplomatic the judiciary and members of Congress.

Everything else is liberally provided for from the public treasury, and in other ways. The White House is furnished, heated, and lighted by large appropriations, a part of which is diverted by late Presidents to different uses The music at receptions is provided from the Marine band. Large conservatories, kept up at a cost of $10,000 a year, furnish the flowers and plants for decoration.

Nearly all the servants are disguised messengers or laborers on the pay rolls. The steward is a salaried official. The choicest supplies for the White House come from the army commissariat at wholesale prices. Eight thousand dollars a year are voted for "the contingent expenses" of the executive office, which may be properly described as a practical addition to the President's salary. And super added to all these perquisites and benefits, it has become the bad enstom to use the public property for the comfort, pleasure and convenience of the President and his friends.

Many other indirect privileges and advantages might be named which relieve the President of expenses that would fall upon him as a private citizen. Some of them are abuses that grew up under Grantism, and which were never tolerated before that era of vulgar extravagance and of wasteful show.

The general and special receptions at the White House, which are advertised with unction by the several special correspondents may be called social parades, which do not cost the President a dime. One for the diplomatic corps, and the other invited guests, initiated the fashionable season last week with a Spartan simplicity of entertainment. Dress and diamonds were the marked features for that occasion, upon which, as a distinguished Statesman remarked, even water was not offered to the company. Mr. Arthur has been as generous in hospitality as any of his predecessors, but the actual expenditures of the President are far below the salary and allowances that he receives by law and the benefits which are incident to the executive office.

Uncle Sam's Balance Sheet.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2—The debt statement issued to-day shows the decrease of the public debt during the month of January to be $9,420,146, decrease of debt since June 30, 1884, $40,921,910. Cash in treasury, $460,341,804; gold certificates outstanding, $134,279,80 0; silver certificates outstanding, $141,196,701; certificates of deposit outstanding, $30,130,000; refunding certificates outstanding, 253,000; legal tenders outstanding, $346,681,016. Fractional currency outstanding, not including amount estimated as lost or destroyed, $696,908

PITTSBURG, January 31.—The explosions of natural gas to day occurred in three buildings; the Iron City Hotel, the meat shop of Mrs Hamquersdorfer, and the saloon of Geo. Mueller, on the opposite side of the street. The first explosion was in the cellar of Mrs. Hammersdorfer. Her sister went into the cellar for a basket and struck a match; instantly there was a loud explosion, which almost shook the little building to pieces. The lady was badly burned, and cannot recover. The second explosion occurred in Morris' cellar. Mrs. Morris was badly bruised and people in the saloon were pretty badly shaken up. The third explosion occurred in Mueller's, and a number of persons were injured. A street car was thrown from the track by the explosion and scarcely a passenger escaped injury. Morris and Mueller's houses were badly wrecked, and every house within a square was more or less damaged. Intense excitement exists and a gang has been formed to tear up the pipes to night The loss on buildings and stock is $15,000 to $20,000. Fifteen or twenty persons were injured, 6 of whom will probably die.

Justices of the Peace.

To the Chairman of the Democratic County Executive Committee:

DEAR SIR.—We shall immediately proceed to the election of Justices of the Peace for the various townships of the counties of this state, to fill the places of such justices whose terms of office expiring the present session of the legislature. (See Code, Sec. 819.)

It is important that you at once send in your nominations for Justices of the Peace for your County, so that the committee may elect good men or your county.

Write the names of townships and parties you nominate plainly (in full), so that "I" cannot be taken for "J," or "J" for "I." Send your nominations, officially signed, to the undersigned, at Raleigh, N. C., at once. Respectfully,

E. J. HILL,
Chairman Senate Branch of Committee.

R. P. WARING,
Chairman House Branch of Committee.

CONTINENTAL

HOOF OINTMENT

—WILL CURE—

Hard and Cracked Hoofs, Sprains, Sores, Swelled Limbs, Mange, Galls. Burns, Scratches, &c., &c., &c.

Is not affected by exposure to the air; does not become rancid; contains no poisons; can be used on all sorts of animals; is perfectly clean and can be used on the human body as effectively as for animals.

Refer to R. W. Belo, Belo House, and Harrison Crouse, who have used the ointment, and highly recommend it.

For Sale at SALEM BOOKSTORE.

SALEM MARKETS.

Wheat, ...	$ 90 to 1 00
Corn, per bushel,	75 to 80
Oats, " "	00 to 50
Rye, " "	00 to 00
Barley, per bushel,	00 to 00
Flour, per hundred,	2 00 to 2 25
Peas, (cow'd,) per bushel,	0 00 to 0 00
Beans, (white,) " "	1 00 to 00
Beans (cow'd) " "	00 to 75
Beans, (white,) " "	1 50 to 00
Onions in Setts, per bushel	0 00 to 00
Pork,	0 to 7½
Lard,	8 to 9
Country Meat, (hog round,)	00 to 00
" Hams,	00 to 00
Green Apples, per bushel	0 00 to 0 00
Eggs,	15 to 18
Butter, per pound,	15 to 20
Tallow " "	6 to 07
Beeswax, " "	0 to 25
Flax Seed, per bushel,	80 to 0 00
Potatoes, Irish, per bushel,	75 to 85
Potatoes, sweet, "	00 to 00
Cabbage, per pound,	4 to 05
Chickens,	10 to 25
Hay, per hundred,	60 00 to 70
Fodder per hun. red bundles	00 to 00
Shucks, per hundred pounds,	00 to 00

Winston Tobacco Market

Lugs Common Green,	3 00 to 4 00
" Bright,	5 00 to 6 00
" Good,	8 00 to 12 00
" Fine,	15 00 to 18 00
Fillers, Common,	5 00 to 6 00
" Good,	8 00 to 12 00
" Fine,	12 00 to 18 00
Wrappers, Common,	15 00 to 20 00
" Good,	25 00 to 40 00
" Fine,	45 00 to 55 00
" Fancy,	60 00 to 75 00

TAX NOTICE.

THE TAX BOOKS FOR 1884 will be at Fogle Brothers' office until February 5th, where the taxes can be paid, without cost After that date they will be put out for collection, cost added. No indulgence can be given.

Jan. 15, 1885. A. FOGLE, Ex Sheriff.

THE GUARDSMAN.

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THE BIG COFFEE POT.

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Respectfully,
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H. E. FRIES.

Jan. 22—4w

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31 and 32 Park Row.

PUBLIC SALE.

FORSYTH COUNTY, IN SUPERIOR COURT

Charles A. Winkler and others
against
Wm. Henry Winkler and others.
Petition to sell Real Estate.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that it is impossible for the Commissioner to rent the House and Lot, No. 118, in Salem, described in the petition, for enough to keep in repair the buildings, and that the same are becoming more out of repair, and all the parties concerned desiring a sale of the same, and the court being satisfied that a sale thereof would be for the interest of the respective parties: On motion of the petitioner's counsel, the court doth order that said House and Lot be sold on the 11th day of February, 1885, by the Clerk of this Court at public sale, on the premises, after advertisement of the same for thirty days in the *Peace's Press* a newspaper published in said town of Salem and at the Court House, in Winston, and four other public places in Forsyth County, on the following terms:

One-fourth the purchase payable in cash, at the end of thirty days from date of sale, and the other three fourths on six months credit, with interest from date of sale and taking bond and security, and reserve title until further orders of this court, and that said Clerk make due report of his proceedings in the premises.

Sale at 1 o'clock, P. M.

C. S. HAUSER,
Jan. 8th 1885. Comm'r.

1885.

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A Source of Great Wealth—A Company and Its Profits—How the Pearls are Found.

The San Francisco *Chronicle* says that about one hundred years ago, Juan Oxio first called attention to the vast source of wealth concealed in the mud which lay at the bottom of the waves of the Gulf of California adjacent to the eastern coast of Lower California. He discovered there immense beds of the pearl oyster and realized great wealth. He fished principally for the black shell (Conchanica,) which is found in great quantities from San Sebastian Bay to the mouth of the Rio Colorado. After his death the industry was followed in a desultory fashion until about 1859. From that time until 1872 it was pursued in a more systematic manner, the trade, however, being practically monopolized by the agents of wealthy European houses, who established themselves on the lower peninsula, and purchased the pearls and shell on the ground as soon as removed from the water. About that time some of the merchants of La Paz discovered that they could deal directly with Paris, London and Hamburg, and save the profits of middlemen, and the agents were, so to speak, starved out. Still the fishing was conducted on the old and time-honored system of using divers trained by long experience to remain perhaps two, or at most three minutes under water.

In 1875 two schooners, each of about 200 tons, one from Australia, the other from England, went to these waters, liberally supplied with diving apparatus, helmets, rubber suits, hose and life lines, and thirteen boats and boats' crews to operate them. With the aid of these appliances they made a clear profit in six months of $125,000. The merchants engaged in the fisheries purchased the diving apparatus from the schooners, and since that time the diver's helmet has driven the unfortunate individuals who, unlike our politicians, made their living by holding their breath, entirely out of the pearl-fishing fields of labor. But the advantages possessed by the pearl fishers of La Paz were advantages which might be shared in common with any other persons who could command the capital necessary to go into the same business. The idea of seeing strangers and aliens come in and scoop up from the bed of the gulf the wealth which they were beginning to regard as their inalienable inheritance was intolerable. But how to avoid it was the question. That conundrum was soon solved by the elevation to the Mexican presidency of General Gonzales. That gentleman was applied to, and by "proper representations" his favorable consideration was secured and given to a plan by which, on the 28th of February, 1884, five concessions were granted to five gentlemen. The concessions give these gentlemen, their associates and assigns the exclusive right and privilege of all shell fisheries in their respective zones for the period of sixteen years, paying therefor a royalty and export daily in full of all claims of the government, amounting to $10 a ton on all shells exported for the first three years, and $15 a ton for the remaining thirteen years.

The holders of these concessions immediately consolidated their interests, as no doubt was the original intention, and dispatched Juan Hidalgo, armed with powers of attorney and all necessary credentials, to obtain the capital necessary to systematically work one of the most gigantic schemes of monopoly which the world has ever seen. Senor Hidalgo's efforts in San Francisco have been successful, and in July last, under the modest title of the Mother-of-Pearl Shell company, a corporation was formed under the laws of California.

As an evidence of the enormous profit to be made by this gigantic scheme, it may be mentioned that for the past two years the yield of the fisheries, conducted with four schooners and twenty boats, has been from $200,000 to $250,000 in pearls, and about nine hundred tons of shell worth from £60 to £70—say £65 per ton, or $292,500, making a gross yield of $542,000 per annum.

The company has now four schooners on the fishing grounds, the Porfirio Diaz, the Adriana, the Consuelo and the Paloma. The fisheries are conducted as follows: Each vessel carries five boats, and each boat carries a crew of six men—a diver, two men to work the air pumps, one at the life line and two at the oars. The vessel having anchored on favorable grounds, the boats put off from the ship's side early in the morning. The diver is lowered and remains on the bottom for two or three hours at a time, and by 3 o'clock in the afternoon he has filled his iron basket with from seven hundred to two thousand shells. At that hour the shells are opened by the officers, who remove and retain in safe-keeping the pearls, which are principally what are known as black pearls, of great rarity and value at present. The docks are then cleared up, and the shells consigned to the hold, and work discontinued for the remainder of the day. The pearls and shells are sold in the markets of London, Paris and Hamburg—principally London.

Preparations are being made by the company to send, as soon as possible, a large fleet of vessels equipped with all the improvements in diving apparatus. As a further instance of the enormous power conferred by the Gonzales government on its favored monopolies, the holder of the concessions are authorized, without any process of law, by force of arms, if necessary, to arrest any person found fishing in the waters of the gulf without a permit or license form Senor Hidalgo or his associates or their assigns, and to seize their vessels and consign them to the Mexican authorities to be dealt with according to the Mexican law, and all custom-house officers on the gulf coast have been instructed to recognize the permits and licenses of the holders of concessions with the same effect as if issued from the fountain-head of the government.

Raggles Ahead.

A well-known American lady artist, resident in Rome, relates that while standing one day near the statue of the Apollo Belvedere, she suddenly became aware of the presence of a country woman. The new-comer, a well-to-do-looking American woman, introduced herself as Mrs. Raggles, of Missouri, and then asked, "Is this the Apollo Belvedere?" Miss H. testified to the identity of the work, and the tourist then said: "Considered a great statue?" The interrogated lady replied that it was generally thought to be one of the masterpieces of the world. "Manly beauty, and all that sort of thing?" said the lady from the land of the setting sun. "Yes," responded the now amazed artist, "it is said to be one of the noblest representations of the human frame." "Well," exclaimed Mrs. Raggles, closing her Baedeker, and, with arms akimbo, taking a last and earnest look at the marble, "I've seen the Apollo Belvedere and I've seen Raggles, and give me Raggles!"—*Argonaut.*

Bat la Praerie, who can daily be seen on the streets of Marshfield, Wis., was born in the Michigan peninsula in 1778, his father being one of Astor's fur traders, and his mother a squaw. He served as a scout and interpreter in the war of 1812, and was a soldier throughout the campaign in Mexico.

General Scott is credited with saying that terrapin is the best food vouchsafed by Providence to mortal man.

FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD.

Points on Poultry Keeping.

Fowls are never properly fed unless they are fed regularly. They look forward to meal time, as any one may see who notes their actions, and are restless and discontented if they do not receive their expected rations, just as their attendant would be if similarly treated. The laying of soft-shelled eggs sometimes result from over-feeding and sometimes from a deficiency of shell-forming material. The necessary lime may be supplied in several ways. Bone meal or ground oyster shells can generally be had, and in their absence keep a supply of old mortar where the hens may help themselves. The *Tribune and Farmer* says that over-feeding will be as ineffectual as not giving enough, for a hen that is fat will seldom ever lay well. Mashed potatoes mixed with scalded corn meal, or buckwheat flour fed hot, is excellent. They should have fresh meat if possible twice a day in some form; either lard scraps, offal from the butchers, or wild game, such as rabbits, squirrels, etc. The more of this kind of food given, the greater number of eggs will be secured, beside hens will never eat their eggs when furnished with all the fresh meat they want. Meats that have been cooked and highly seasoned should not be given.

Pure water furnished daily is also very important, for they will not do well without it. A lump of lime dropped into the water is highly recommended by some.

The hen house will require a supply of boxes nailed around the side walls containing straw and nests, and in each an artificial egg to prevent loss by freezing. Many think that when hens are confined in a room a nest egg is not required, but any person seeing the discontent of a fowl when ready to make her deposit, wandering from place to place in search of an egg to sit upon, will be convinced of the importance of supplying it.

The *Farmers' Review* expresses the opinion that the most profitable egg producers are early hatched spring chickens, which begin to lay in the fall, and if furnished with warm quarters and proper food, will produce eggs quite freely through the entire winter. But it is not wise to reduce the flock in the fall wholly to spring pullets, since hens a year or two old make more reliable setters and mothers, and a sufficient number should be kept for this purpose.

Green food is fully as essential for poultry in winter as in summer, says the *American Agriculturist*. Their confinement to dry food during the continuance of cold weather goes far to account for the scarcity of eggs at that season of the year. Fresh winter eggs are always in demand and bring a good price in every market. Hens, like cows, should be producers as well as consumers during the cold months of winter. Farmers, as well as fanciers, should have a supply of green food safely stored away for the winter use of the poultry. Fowls are not very particular as to the kind, they readily eat celery, tops of onions, turnips, etc.; lettuce, cabbage, and apples also are relished. If such supplies have to be purchased, it is cheaper to buy one or two hundred heads of cabbages of second quality, which can be had at a low figure in autumn or early in the season. These should be delivered with their roots, and buried up to the head in sand in the cellar. Hang a head in some convenient place in the house where the fowls can pick at it.

Farm and Garden Notes.

A fair ration of turnips for a full grown cow or for ten sheep is a peck per day.

For sheep it seldom pays to grind corn. For young stock grain may often be profitably cooked. Potatoes may often be cooked and fed to young stock to advantage.

The man who led the first emigrants across the plains to California, in 1849, died recently at the age of eighty. He was worth $3,000,000, made by raising cattle in that State.

Oat-meal and wheat-bran is one of the best of rations for milch cows; but the *Rural New Yorker* thinks that a still better ration is made of new process oil-meal, bran, corn-meal, and a liberal supply of yellow globe mangels.

Professor William Brown, of the Ontario Agricultural college, has repeatedly declared that peas form a cheaper and better food than does corn for stock. Others who have experience assert the same, yet very few peas have ever been fed in the United States.

The *American Dairyman* says there is one point that should be deeply impressed upon the dairyman's mind, and that is, if he wants to make a first-class article of butter he must churn often. Never let the cream get over three days old, no matter how cold it may be kept. If cold, it will get old, flat and frinky. If sour, the whey will eat up the best butter globules. Churn as often as you can.

One of the special recommendations of raspberries and blackberries is that they are so easily propagated and will take care of themselves and multiply to any extent desired. One hour's work in taking up a few patches of the shoots—and clearing of the canes—a foot square and placing them at some fertile fence corners, will presently supply all the berries that you will care to pick for the family. Try it.

As a rule farmers should save what pumpkin seed they need, and from the largest and heaviest specimens. There is a great deal of difference in the quality of pumpkins. Seed from the stores is very often from inferior specimens. Some farmers have been stuck this year with pumpkin seed that only produces specimens about as large as a two-quart pail, while better seed on the same land quadruples the size and value.

Root crops, which often demand the use of the hoe, cause the land to be kept very clean, thus destroying weeds. It is best to put down such crops occasionally for that purpose, as they are important in a proper system of rotation, and also prove remunerative crops as compared with other kinds. A crop that assists in destroying weeds saves labor the following year, and is, therefore, more valuable than may be supposed in some respects.

The fault of the wind-mill is its makers try to do too much for too little money, and the result is unsatisfactory to all parties. I apprehend the farm wind-mill of the future will do something more than pump water. When the problem of the storage of electricity has been solved more completely, then it will perhaps not only pump water and do other familiar jobs, but furnish the material for electrical lightning.—*Country Gentleman.*

It is a misfortune to have a cow thin in flesh when she is about to calve. Her milk all the season will be less in quantity and poorer in quality than it would be if she were in moderately good flesh. Excess of fat is not desirable, mainly because it shows a tendency for food to go to building up of flesh rather than the making of milk and butter. But a good cow that will calve toward spring will be all the better for liberal feeding through the winter.

Household Recipes and Hints.

An appetizing sauce to serve with roast beef is made of one tablespoonful of grated horseradish, one teaspoonful of powdered sugar, four tablespoonfuls of vinegar. Mix them thoroughly together.

Delicious filling for a pie is made by stewing some prunes until they are very soft, and remove the stones, sweeten to your taste, and add, for one pie, the well beaten whites of two eggs; beat with the prunes until thoroughly mixed. Bake with two crusts, or, if you can get it, use whipped cream in place of the upper crust.

When roasting lamb or fowls, if you do not like the flavor given by thin slices of salt pork or of bacon, which are usually put over them, take some hard butter, roll it in flour, and separate it into small lumps and lay here and there on the meat. This will give richness and flavor to the liquid with which you baste them.

Here is a new way to make a rice pudding: Wash a small teacupful of rice in cold water; then put it into a quart of cold milk; add salt and sugar and vanilla to your taste, and a small lump of butter. Put this into the oven two hours before it is to be eaten; stir it occasionally. Follow these directions carefully, however skeptical you may be, and you will be pleased with the result.

One of the most appetizing ways to warm over cold fowls, particularly ducks or fowls with brownish meat, is to cut them into pieces, and let them simmer in gravy. Take a part of a head of red cabbage, cut it in the thinnest and smallest pieces you can without chopping it, wash it and drain it and fry it in fat; this may be part butter and part dripping or even lard; season with salt and pepper. When it is done, spread it out on a platter, moisten with vinegar and lay the pieces of fowl upon it.

A pretty ornament for the wall is made by cutting a fan out of very stiff pasteboard, cover half of it with plush or velvet—put this on plain—on the other half put folds of satin, lengthwise, to imitate the folds of a half-open fan. Around the edge put a narrow band of swan's down, at the top or handle put a bow, and a cord and tassels. In the center of the fan put an oval or round Christmas card; it should be unfringed. One made of pink plush or satin was handsome—one less delicate and likely to become easily soiled was of wine-colored plush and satin.

Potato omelet for tea is an agreeable dish, and the flavor may be varied so that it will seem like a new dish even if it appears on the table frequently. To a large cupful of mashed potatoes allow three eggs, you may add four or five, but three will do nicely; the yolks and whites should be beaten separately as they will be so much lighter in that case; a teaspoon even full of salt, half a teacupful of milk, and a very little sifted flour, not more than a heaping teaspoonful, complete the ingredients, with the exception of the flavoring. Parsley chopped very fine may be used, or lemon juice, with a little black pepper, and an audacious cook may add a "trace," as the chemists say, of nutmeg. Heat and grease a large saucepan and pour the mixture into it. Brown it lightly and serve hot.

The glass stopper to a bottle often becomes so firmly fixed that it resists all ordinary efforts to remove it. Apothecaries, who handle such bottles daily, often acquire skill in starting the fixed corks. A sudden tap with a hard stick or knife handle will often allow the stopper to be readily taken out. If this has been put in place while the bottle is somewhat warm, the neck of the bottle will contract and hold it very fast. If the neck of the bottle be surrounded by cloth wet with hot water, the glass will usually expand and allow the stopper to be taken out with ease. The most difficult cases are where the liquid in the bottle is of such a kind that it may form a sort of cement between the cork and the socket. Place such a bottle stopper downward in a saucepan containing water. Let the whole soak for some hours; then place the saucepan on the stove and heat the water gradually. Try the stopper from time to time; usually it may be removed long before the water is hot enough to boil. By this method we have rarely failed to remove glass corks that resisted till other means.

Eating In a French Canadian Town.

It is characteristic of St. Francois and the early hours of the place that the housewife who does not arrive at the village market by 6 or 6:30 in the morning subject her household to the perils of semi-starvation. The farmers' wives who bring in the fruit and vegetables and butter and eggs from their farms are all in their places by 5 o'clock, and by 8 many of them are already jogging along on their way homeward. And the market is the chief place for the purchase of edibles in the town of St. Francois. Its supply is meagre enough, and its customs are primitive. The market-women all ask one price and take another; hence a purchase involves an immense amount of bargaining and chaffering and gesticulating, and the worthy townspeople bid each other good morning, and jostle each other with their market-baskets and peer down over each other's shoulders along the meagre array upon the counters with much bustling and curiosity. Berries and vegetables are sold in what the natives call "tureens,"—a most vague and elastic term, as a "tureen" appears to an outsider to be anything from a teacup to a scrub-pail. You may buy a tureenful of raspberries for ten cents, or one for a dollar, and you can only give an indefinite guess at the quantity you are getting for your money. The supply is very scanty, and poor in quality, too. The tiny wild strawberries, wild red raspberries and chokeberries form the bulk of the fruit obtainable in St. Francois. The French-Canadian farmer is a slow and conservative gardener, and many vegetables and fruits which would ripen easily in the climate are not cultivated nowadays, simply because his grandfather did not cultivate them before him, and his sluggish brain has not yet awakened to the fact that it would be a wise and profitable thing to raise them. But, if the vegetable market is scanty, the fish market on summer mornings is a sight to behold, from the numbers of eels which crawl over and under each other and wriggle along the counters and fall off on the floor, where they lie writhing till the merchant, seeing his wares escaping him, picks them up and stuns them by striking their heads against the wall.—*Lippincott.*

The Amenities of War.

Generals Pierce Young and Custe were messmates and classmates and devoted friends at West Point. In the war they were major generals of cavalry on opposing sides. One day General Young was invited to breakfast at the Hunter mansion in Virginia. The beautiful young ladies had prepared a smoking breakfast, to which the general was addressing himself with ardor, when a shell burst through the house. Glancing through a window, he saw Custer charging toward the house at the head of his staff. Out the window Young went, calling to the young ladies: "Tell Custer I leave this breakfast for him." Custer enjoyed it heartily, and looked forward with pleasure to the dinner in the distance. In the meantime Young, smarting over the loss of his breakfast and his hasty retreat, drove the Federal line back, and by dinner time was in sight of the Hunter mansion again. Custer, who was just sitting down to dinner, laughed and said: "That's Pierce Young coming back. I knew he wouldn't leave me here in peace. Here's my picture; give it to him, and tell him his old classmate leaves his love with this excellent dinner." And out of the window he went and away like a flash, while the Georgia general walked in and sat down to dinner.—*Atlanta Constitution.*

The total production of cigars in the country, as estimated by one of the largest manufacturers, is about 3,000,000,000 a year.

A SHORT TALK ABOUT TIN.

A USEFUL METAL ACCURATELY DESCRIBED.

Where it Comes From, and How it is Worked into Pans, Kettles, Etc.—Visit to a Tin Factory.

M. Quad, in one of his Short Talks with "The Boys," says about tin: Save iron there is no other one metal brought into such general use, and yet you may ask a hundred men hand-running what tin is, without receiving a correct answer. What is it? The tin of every day use, my boy, is mostly what you may call sheet-iron polished up. These metal sheets which shine like polished silver are black enough under that surface. Every sheet of tin coming into this country, and most of the tin used in the world, is shipped from Wales. Cornwall is the great center, and right there Providence placed all the material necessary for making the tin of commerce—iron, coal and tin ore.

The iron, after being duly prepared, is rolled into sheets just the thickness of the tin you see at the tinsmith's, and is cut in regular sizes. The tin ore is melted the same as iron, and while it is in a liquid state the plates of sheet iron are dipped into it and then run between iron rollers, which smooth them off. The plates, ore and rollers must all be kept hot, and you may believe that this part of the work is terribly trying on the men. After the plates pass the rollers they are polished by being fed through another machine, and are then assorted and made ready for packing.

As to how tin is worked up you probably know all about, having watched a tinsmith at work. But let me tell you that the days of the tinsmith, so far as working the tin into household utensils, oyster cans, tobacco boxes, etc., are numbered. Within the past few years machinery has started to compete with the soldering iron, and the journeyman tinker realizes that his days are swiftly passing. We now have seamless articles in almost everything, and all of them of better shape and appearance than can be made by hand.

Let's take a little trip through the Detroit Stamping company's factory and post ourselves a bit. Here is a great room full of men and women and curious machinery, but before we go in let us look into the system of management a little. An enormous quantity of tin must be used here each week, and without some careful system to govern all there would also be an enormous waste. The work, then, to a great extent, is given out by the piece. A workman is instructed to make, say, 200 wash boilers. It is known in the office exactly what materials he will need, and he is given an order on the keeper of the stock room for so many sheets of tin, so many of stamped copper bottoms, so much wire, so many handles, so much solder. When his lot of boilers is finished his stock is accounted for to a penny's worth and there has been no waste.

You may have picked up a seamless pie-tin and wondered how it could be made in that manner. Here is the machine which does it. It is solid and compact, and meant to exert great pressure. On what may be called the lower jaw of the machine is a flat iron bed; in the center of this is a steel mold, or, as you may call it, a steel pie-tin. The sheet of tin to be used is cut to a certain size, being an inch larger on all sides than the pie-pin. It is laid on this steel mold, and, as the machine works, a steel head is pressed down into the mold and turns the tin up on every side. It is taken out an almost perfect pie-tin, only needing to have the edges pressed down by another machine to be ready for market. While I have been telling you how the one tin was made the machine has turned out a hundred.

All the salves which you buy of the druggist are put up in tin boxes. Here is one of the very few machines in the United States which make them. The principle is the same as the other, and as you realize the economy practised you can't help but feel astonished. Ask a tinsmith to make you a box to hold two ounces of salve and he must take his compass and mark out the top and bottom and cut them with his shears. He must then cut his side pieces, bend them in a machine and use his soldering iron. It will take a smart workman from twenty minutes to half an hour to finish your box, and no matter how handy he is there will be a certain roughness in his work.

Now watch this machine. A workman takes a strip of tin cut to a certain width and feeds it in on the mold, the steel head comes down with a click, and one-half your box drops to the floor. The next blow drops the other half, and the box is made, except that the lower half is taken in hand by another machine which mills the edges and prevents the cover from slipping down too far. This machine turns out 6,500 boxes per day, with the least possible waste of material. Fifty tinsmiths could not do its work.

You may have discovered that a wire is run around the edges of the larger articles of tinware, such as pails, dish-pans and boilers. Where these articles are made of sheet-metal there is no need of it, but when stamped from tin the wire is put in to render them stiffer and stronger. The tinsmith measures a piece from his coil of wires, files it off, and then bends it in a circle as well as he can by his imperfect machinery. The only way he can straighten a piece of wire is by hammering, and using his eye as a guide.

Here is the machine which works faster than a hundred tinkers. The wire is taken off a reel, straightened, cut in any length, and bent to any shape desired faster than you can count, and no mistakes are made.

In the making of cups, kerosene cans, tea and coffee-pots, dippers and a few other articles with handles, the soldering-iron must come into play, but basins, pans, cups, wash-dishes and pie-tins can be stamped and made ready for market with a rapidity to astonish you. All the ware in which seams have had to be closed with solder are sent to the basement when finished. Down there is a tank of hot water, and every article is forced down into this and held for a few seconds to detect any leak which the soldering-iron may have left behind it.

A Yarn of Five Little Sharks.

Captain Beckett, of the British ship Amana, tells a shark story which merits a place in nautical literature, because it is said to bear the imprint of reality and can be proved by the affidavits of Captain Becket and of every member of his crew.

When his ship was off Montevideo she was becalmed for several hours. A shark with five little young ones hung around the vessel all day. So soon as there was commotion on the water the mother would open her mouth and the little ones would dart inside for protection. For amusement the sailors threw bits of refuse overboard among the family, disturbing the water, each time with the same result. The young quintette immediately disappeared down the capacious countenance of their protector.

On the following morning a shark hook and line, bated with pork, was thrown overboard, and in a short time a shark was hauled on deck. Upon being opened it was discovered to be the very same fish which had amused the boys the day before, because five young sharks were safely stored away under her tongue.

At a territorial fair in the Northwest an Indian sent a war bonnet fringed with human scalps as a specimen of his skill. He got the first prize in that line.

SELECT SIFTINGS.

There are certain crabs which live on dry land, but they manage to keep their gills wet.

The highest velocity that has been imparted to shoot is given as 1626 feet per second, being equal to a mile in 3.2 seconds.

The use of the magnet for the cure of diseases was known to the ancients. It was know to Aetius, who lived as early as the year 500. He says: "We are assured that those who are troubled with the gout in their hands or their feet, or with convulsions, find relief when they hold a magnet."

A recent calculation shows that a man weighing 160 pounds, and running a mile in six minutes, performs work about equal to that of a half-horse engine, while a walker sustaining five miles an hour for a long time does work equal to that of a quarter horse engine, and consumes only one-twentieth of the weight of food or fuel.

A New York photographer is quoted as saying: "After twenty-five years experience under the skylight, and photographing over 157,000 people, I have become convinced that in nineteen cases out of twenty the left side of the face gives the most characteristic likeness, while to the same degree the right side is the most symmetrical."

Notices of mermaids are scattered abundantly in books of by-gone times, mermen and mermaids, men of the sea and women of the sea, having been as stoutly believed in as the great sea serpent, and on very much the same kind of evidence. Holinshed gives a detailed account of a merman caught at Oxford, in suffolk, England, in the reign of King John. He was kept alive on raw meat and fish for six months, but at last "gledde secretelye to the sea and was newver after seene nor heard off."

In the United States, even as late as 1829, it was estimated that there were as many as 3,000 debtors confined in the prisons of Massachusetts, 10,000 in New York, 7,000 in Pennsylvania, 3,000 in Maryland, and a like proportion in other States. In many of the debtors' prisons no provision was made for sickness, or even for ordinary cleanliness or comfort. There was often no separation of the sexes, and these victims of misfortune were confined with robbers, vagrants and murderers. Between 1821 and 1845, imprisonment for debt in the various United States was abolished, except in cases where fraud was reasonably suspected.

How Pale You are!

is frequently the exclamation of one lady to another. The fact is not a pleasant one to have mention, but still the act may be a kindly one, for it sets the one addressed to thinking, apprises her of the fact that she is not in good health, and leads her to seek a reason therefor. Fallor is almost always attendant upon the first stages of consumption. The system is enfeebled, and the blood is impoverished. Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" will act as a tonic upon the system, will enrich the impoverished blood, and restore roses to the cheek.

A SIXTY-YEAR-OLD German of Warsaw, Ill., has been engaged eleven years constructing a model of the city of Jerusalem.

"I Love Her Better Than Life."

Well, then, why don't you do something to bring back the roses to her cheeks and the light to her eyes? Don't you see she is suffering from nervous debility, the result of female weakness? A bottle of Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription" will brighten those pale cheeks and send new life through that wasting form. If you love her, take heed.

A VOLUME has lately been published on "What to Wear." Now for the sequel, entitled "How to Procure It."

If you have catarrh, use the surest remedy—Dr. Sage's.

A CONNECTICUT man comes to the front with a walking machine with legs seven feet long.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound cures all female and kidney complaints.

IN Paris there are 150 tradesmen, who deal in nothing but old postage stamps.

"Rough on Pain."

Cures colic, cramps, diarrhœa; externally for aches, pains, sprains, headache, neuralgia, rheumatism. For man or beast. 25 and 50c.

To restore sense of taste, smell or hearing use Ely's Cream Balm. It cures all cases of Catarrh, Hay Fever, Colds in the Head, Headache and Deafness. It is doing wonderful work. Do not fail to procure a bottle, as in it lies the relief you seek. It is easily applied with the finger. Price 50 cents at druggists, 60 cents by mail. Ely Bros., Owego, N. Y.

CATARRH AND DEAFNESS.

I have been deaf in one ear ten years, and partially deaf in the other for two months; have been treated by ear specialty doctors and received no benefit. Having used Ely's Cream Balm for about a month I find myself greatly improved, and can hear well and consider it a valuable remedy. I had also nasal catarrh, with dropping mucous into my throat and pain over my eyes, which troubles also have entirely disappeared. D. B. Yates, Upper Lisle, Broome Co., N. Y.

"Rough on Coughs."

Ask for "Rough on Coughs," for Coughs Colds, Sore Throat, Hoarseness. Troches, 15c Liquid, 25c.

Carbolines.

This magic balm, which is in truth
Petroleum sweet and clean;
It gives to age the charm of youth,
The matchless Carboline.

Thin People.

"Wells' Health Renewer" restores health and vigor, cures, dyspepsia, sexual debility. $1.

FOR DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION, depression of spirits and general debility in their various forms, also as a preventive against fever and ague and other intermittent fevers, the "Ferro-Phosphorated Elixir of Calisaya," made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York, and sold by all Druggists, is the best tonic; and for patients recovering from fever or other sickness it has no equal.

Mothers.

If you are failing; broken, worn out and nervous, use "Wells' Health Renewer." $1. Drgts.

PHILADELPHIA has 719 pending divorce cases. Chicago has 674.

Important.

When you visit or leave New York city, save baggage, expressage and $3 carriage hire, and stop at the Grand Union Hotel, opposite Grand Central depot; 600 elegant rooms, fitted up at a cost of one million dollars, $1 and upward per day. European plan. Elevator. Restaurant supplied with the best. Horse cars, stages and elevated railroad to all depots. Families can live better for less money at the Grand Union Hotel than at any other first-class hotel in the city

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.			
Beef cattle, good to prime	11	@	11¾
Calves, com'n to primo veals	7	@	9½
Sheep	3¾	@	6
Lambs	5	@	6
Hogs—Live	4	@	4¾
Dressed, city	5¾	@	6
Flour—Ex. St., good to fancy	3 00	@	4 50
West, good to choice	3 50	@	6 00
Wheat—No. 2, Red	84½	@	85¼
Rye—State	65	@	67
Barley—Four-rowed State		@	78¾
Corn—Ungrad. West, mixed	48	@	52
Oats—White State	56	@	38½
Mixed Western	34	@	36
Hay—Med. to pr. Timothy	85	@	1 00
Straw—No. 1, Rye	80	@	85
Lard—City Steam	6 25	@	7 25
Butter—State Creamery	18	@	28
Dairy	17	@	25
West. Im. Creamery	16	@	24
Factory	12	@	18
Cheese—State Factory	9	@	13
Skims	5	@	7
Western	5	@	11¾
Eggs—State and Penn	28½	@	—
BUFFALO.			
Sheep—Good to Choice	3 10	@	4 75
Lambs—Western	5 00	@	5 20
Steers—Western	5 00	@	6 50
Hogs—Good to Choice Yorks	4 30	@	4 50
Flour—City ground n. process	5 80	@	5 90
Wheat—No. 1, Hard Duluth	1 12	@	
Corn—No. 2, Mixed New		@	60
Oats—No. 2, Mixed Western	39	@	
Barley—Two-rowed State	—	@	—
BOSTON.			
Beef—Ex. plate and family	12 00	@	12 50
Hogs—Live	4¾	@	5
Northern Dressed	5½	@	5¾
Pork—Ex. Prime, per bbl	12 00	@	12 50
Flour—Winter Wheat pat's	4 75	@	5 00
Corn—High Mixed	57	@	58
Oats—Extra White	39	@	40
Rye—State	65	@	69
WATERTOWN (MASS.) CATTLE MARKET.			
Beef—Extra quality	6 62	@	7 25
Sheep—Live weight	3¾	@	5¼
Lambs	5	@	6½
Hogs—Northern, d. w	5	@	5½
PHILADELPHIA.			
Flour—Penn. ex family, good	3 75	@	4 00
Wheat—No. 2, Red	80	@	80¾
Rye—State		@	72
Corn—State Yellow	57	@	57½
Oats—Mixed		@	33½
Butter—Creamery Extra Pa	26	@	30
Cheese—N. Y. Full Cream	11½	@	13

The Greatest City in the World.

London, England, is the greatest city the world ever saw. It covers within the fifteen miles' radius of Charing Cross (Strand,) 700 square miles. It numbers within these boundaaies 5,000,000 of inhabitants. It comprises over 2,000,000 foreigners from every quarter of the globe. It contains more Roman Catholics than Rome itself; more Jews than the whole of Palestine; more Irish than Dublin; more Scotchmen than Edinburgh; more Welshmen than Cardiff; more country-raised persons than the counties of Devon, Warwickshire, and Durham combined. Has a birth every five minutes, has a death in it every eight minutes; has seven accidents every day in its 8,000 miles of streets; has on an average 40 miles of streets opened and 15,000 new houses built in every year. In 1883 there were added 22,110 new houses to the vast aggregate of dwellings which is called the metropolis, thus forming 368 new streets and one new square, covering a distance of sixty-six miles and eighty-four yards. It is difficult to form any mental picture from these figures. Brighton, the queen of watering places, in 1884 had 20,379 inhabited houses, so that London in 1883 added to itself a town bigger than Brighton. London has 46,000 persons annually added (by birth) to its population; has over 1,000 ships and 10,000 sailors in its port every day; has as many beer shops and gin palaces as would, if placed side by side stretch from Baring cross to Portsmouth, a distance of seventy-eight miles; has 38,000 drunkards annually brought before its magistrates; has seventy miles of open shops every Sunday; has influence with all parts of the world represented by a yearly delivery in its postal districts of 298,000,000 of letters. Eight hundred and fifty trains pass Clapham junction every day, and the transportation (under ground) railroad runs 1,211 trains every day. The London omnibus company have over 700 'buses, which carry 56,000,000 passengers annually. It is more dangerous to walk the streets of London than to travel by railroad or to cross the Atlantic from New Orleans to Liverpool. Last year 130 persons were killed and 2,060 injured by vehicles in the streets. There are in London 15,000 police, 15,000 cabmen, 15,000 persons connected with the postoffice. The cost of gas for lighting London annually is $3,000,000. London has 400 daily and weekly newspapers. Last year there were nearly 600 fires. The ancient city of London was first founded by Brute, the Trojan, in the year of the world 2832, so that since the first building it is 3,006 years old. The drainage system of London is superb, and the death rate very low.—*Times-Democrat.*

Too much work to do! The highest pleasure and greatest satisfaction are found in work only; and the more work a man has to do, if it is work to which he is adapted, the better he likes it. The men to pity are those who can get nothing to do, and those whose only business is to hunt for pleasure for itself—the men who have no other occupation than that of killing time.

Most of the dolls come from Germany, Thuringia being the leading section in that manufacturing industry. There is, in fact, no other industry there. Whole families work at doll making, and all are poorly paid, the most expert workman getting but a dollar or two a week.

[FAC-SIMILE OF TYPE-WRITER LETTER.]

TO THE PUBLIC, GREETING:

Boards of Health are now everywhere correcting the faults of sewerage and advising the people how to prevent future epidemics.

But other precautions are necessary, without which no amount of Sanitation can avail. Dr. Koch says that cholera has but little chance among those who keep the digestive organs and the liver, skin and kidneys (the sewers of the body) in healthful operation.

Warner's SAFE Remedies are the best scientific Curatives and Preventives, and we cannot too much emphasize the importance of using them now, as a safeguard against any future scourge

Much of the common ailments are caused, not primarily by bad blood, but by IMPAIRED LIVER AND KIDNEYS. This results in blood corruption and injury to the entire system. Remove this impaired action, and most ordinary ailments will disappear. Other practitioners have held that extreme liver and kidney disorders are incurable. We, however, by the severest tests, have unanswerably proved the contrary. Please note:

FIRST.--WE DO NOT CURE EVERY KNOWN DISEASE FROM ONE BOTTLE. Warner's Safe Remedies are specifics, which have been successively put upon the market ONLY IN OBEDIENCE TO STRONG PUBLIC DEMAND. These remedies are: Warner's SAFE Cure, for kidney, liver, bladder and blood disorders, General debility, Impotency, gravel, female irregularities; Warner's Safe Diabetes Cure, for Diabetes—the only known specific; Warner's Safe Rheumatic Cure for Rheumatism, Neuralgia; Warner's Safe Pills for constipation, diarrhoea, biliousness; Warner's Safe Nervine for nervous disorders; Warner's Safe Throatine for Asthma, catarrh; Warner's Tippecanoe for all stomach derangements.

SECOND.--Warner's Safe Remedies, spite of all opposition, have won the victory and are everywhere recognized as leading STANDARDS.

THIRD.-After six years of unequalled experience, we give these unqualified guarantees:

GUARANTEE I.--That Warner's Safe Remedies are pure, harmless, effective.

GUARANTEE II.--That the Testimonials used by us, so far as we know, are bona fide, with a forfeit of $5,000 for proof to the contrary.

GUARANTEE III.--That Warner's Safe Remedies are NOT MERELY TEMPORARY, BUT PERMANENT, IN THEIR CURATIVE EFFECTS AND WILL SUSTAIN EVERY CLAIM, IF USED SUFFICIENTLY AND PRECISELY AS DIRECTED.

FOURTH.--Special inquiry among hundreds of our oldest patients results in unequivocal testimony that the cures wrought six, five, four and three years ago, were PERMANENT. And most of these Patients were pronounced INCURABLE when they began Warner's Safe Remedies. Read a few of Thousands of examples:

REV. JAS. ERWIN, Methodist minister, West Eaton, N. Y., was long and seriously ill with inflammation of the prostate gland (a very obstinate disorder). In 1881 he began the use of Warner's SAFE Cure and June 25th, 1884, wrote, "The relief obtained two years ago is permanent." James Erwin

JNO. L. CLARK, M. D., Waterloo, N. Y., in 1881 was prostrated with Bright's disease, crick on the back, rheumatism and malaria. From the latter he had suffered for fifteen years without help. In July, 1884, he says; "Warner's SAFE Cure cured me in 1881, and I am now sound and well." John L Clark M.D

S. F. HESS, Rochester, N. Y., tobacco manufacturer, three years ago took twenty-five bottles of Warner's SAFE Cure for liver disorder and August 20th, 1884, he reported "I consider myself fully cured wholly through Warner's SAFE Cure." S. F. Hess

MRS. C. F. BOSHEN, 67, 5th street, Troy, N. Y., in 1881 was taken with rheumatism and malaria. Her digestive power was destroyed and eventually extreme kidney disorder overtook her. Her bowels were partially paralyzed; her heart throbbed violently and convulsions were frequent. She used six dozen bottles of Warner's SAFE Cure and SAFE Pills and Oct. 27th, 1884, wrote "We gladly bear testimony to the worth of Warner's SAFE Remedies." Mrs. C. F. Boshen

N. B. SMILEY, Esq., of Bradford, Pa., in 1882, was very seriously sick of extreme kidney disorder and rheumatism, which gradually grew worse.